



**FOREIGN
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Daily Report

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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-89-248

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Chad

Habre Receives Libyan Emissary 27 Dec

AB2812103089 Ndjamenan Domestic Service in French
0530 GMT 28 Dec 89

[Text] President El Hadj Hissein Habre yesterday afternoon granted an audience to Mr Ibrahim al-Bishari, a special emissary of President Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi of Libya. After the audience, the emissary from the Libyan head of state granted an interview to our reporter Oumadji Moussa Douno. Here is an excerpt on the purpose of his meeting with the Chadian head of state:

[Begin Al-Bishari recording—in Arabic followed by sentence-by-sentence translation into French] I have come to Chad as a personal emissary of Colonel al-Qadhafi, guide of the 1 September revolution. The visit is part of [words indistinct]. I conveyed to his excellency the president the congratulations of the Libyan people on the occasion of his reelection. I also briefed him on an important message concerning the situation prevailing in the subregion, on the continent, as well as the major developments taking place in the world. The link binding Chad and Libya is very strong. We are bound by our common history and our common interests, as well as our common aspirations for the future. We share the same political vision and the same political determination. We are both fighting against hegemony, colonization, and imperialism. Therefore, it is necessary that the (?guide) should send to his brother, Mr Hissein Habre, [words indistinct] on important issues. I received very important answers from his Excellency President Habre. I will convey these answers to the guide of the revolution. [end recording]

Information Minister Views Talks With Libya

AB2712220889 Ndjamenan Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 26 Dec 89

[Text] One can still remember the date of 21 November 1989 when the leader of the Libyan delegation said at the meeting of the Chad-Libya joint commission that the next meeting would take place in Tripoli. In fact, this meeting did take place and Information and Civic Orientation Minister Adoum Moussa Seif, who led the Chadian delegation there [words indistinct] there was a disappointing divergence of opinion, and the optimism expressed by both the Chadian and Libyan delegations at the Ndjamenan meeting seem to have received a shock, especially on the Chadian side, as stated this afternoon by Minister Adoum Moussa Seif during a meeting with the press.

But all is not yet lost because, in keeping with its principles, Chad is determined to pursue its policy of dialogue. The next meeting, for which a date has not yet been firmly fixed, will probably take place in Ndjamenan. Meanwhile, I would like to inform you about the discussions we held with Minister Moussa Seif.

[Begin recording] [Moussa Seif] The joint commission has met for the third time. Of course, the last time, it met in Ndjamenan. We may recall that during the second joint commission meeting in Ndjamenan, there was a measure of optimism in the air and it was shared very clearly by the leader of the Libyan delegation. It therefore seemed to us during the second meeting in Ndjamenan that the discussions were progressing significantly. But unfortunately, we were surprised greatly in Tripoli to see our Libyan friends posing problems in quite an unexpected manner, clearly seeking to base the discussions on a clause which, in any case, was not the most essential—in fact, a clause in the Algiers outline agreement. Notwithstanding this, we really tried to make things move forward by making, as usual, concrete and constructive suggestions to the brotherly Libyan side, but I must say that our initial optimism received a shock following our latest Tripoli meeting.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Minister, your optimism has been jolted and it seems there is a deadlock. The Libyan foreign minister said that this stalemate has been caused by the Chadian side. Could you comment on this point?

[Moussa Seif] Yes. I am, of course, aware that the Libyan minister of foreign affairs has just made this statement, which is not surprising. I was even going to say that the Libyan foreign minister could have made this statement even if the meeting between the two countries had not taken place, considering that even in Tripoli my delegation and I had a strong feeling that the Libyans were not prepared to continue with the discussions, and also, it was when it appeared to them that progress or concrete suggestions were being achieved at the Ndjamenan meeting that they began to put up the bluff for which they are well known.

We therefore very quickly felt the unwillingness of the Libyans to advance in accordance with the outline agreement on the border dispute. Their aim was to render this agreement meaningless and reduce it to a single clause. Everyone heard him talk of the clause on the Libyan POW's. As I said at the beginning, the Chadian delegation made an effort to bring the Libyan side back to reason so as to continue with the discussions, but other indicators also came up and reinforced the Libyan foreign minister's declaration.

One may recall some declarations made by Libyan leader al-Qadhafi himself concerning other issues, namely the latest aggression by the (?Islamic Legion) and recently again the serious military preparations under way which are still being made in Libya. All these factors finally show that the Libyan side is looking for an excuse to block the negotiations, which, I would like to recall, are aimed at solving the territorial dispute and not the unconditional freeing of Libyan POW's.

[Correspondent] Mr Minister, three consecutive meetings were held here in Ndjamenan and in Tripoli. No final

document has been signed thus far. Everything seems to be stalled. What are your feelings about this?

[Moussa Seif] From the beginning, I always felt that Libya has subjected us to about-faces and backhanded blows, if I may use that expression. Therefore, we have always felt—whether at my level or at that of the Chadian delegation which has always accompanied me to these talks—that the Libyan cooperation was, in fact, merely artificial, just a fleeting cooperation, and that through other channels, diplomatic and purely military, Libya is still seeking ways and means of compromising the present situation and continuing its aggression against Chad.

After the talks we held in Ndjamen, there would not have been much left to do if the political will to reach a successful conclusion had existed. Only a little effort would have been required for us to agree on the signing of an enforcement protocol to further the outline agreement. But this political will which we were seeking in Tripoli was found to be wanting.

So our feeling is confirmed that, on our part as Chadians, we must remain vigilant. We must continue our efforts with vigilance so that in the political, diplomatic, or even military fields, Libya finds a Chad ever united and determined, a people ready to defend their territory. I would like to seize the opportunity here to state, as was clearly pointed out by his excellency, the comrade president of the Republic, that the political achievements we have attained and which are very important must be defended, as we should never at any time forget that these achievements are the outcome of the sacrifice of the blood and sweat of the Chadian people as a whole, and especially the Chadian Armed Forces. I therefore think that the message is clear and that we should constantly remain very vigilant while trying to pursue dialogue, which we still believe to be the best method of reaching a settlement of the dispute between us and Libya.

[Correspondent] Since you talk of continuing dialogue, I would like to know if, despite this pessimism, one could imagine a fourth meeting of the Chad-Libya joint commission?

[Moussa Seif] What I can say concerning the next meeting is that we only agreed, as usual, at the onset, that the meetings be held on an alternating basis in Tripoli and Ndjamen. We did not make any firm commitments, but agreed as usual on a tentative date, more or less in a month's time, which means in the early part of next year. The specific date will obviously have to be confirmed through the usual channels.

I think that so far as the Chadian side is concerned, we ardently hope that our meetings continue, and that our talks continue in a calm and frank manner. We also hope to see a more committed political will on the Libyan side to enable us to forge ahead and achieve, for both Libyans

and Chadians, peace and tranquility through a more effective dialogue than what we are experiencing at the moment.

Libyans Reportedly 'Obstruct' Aozou Talks

LD2712233289 Paris International Service
in French 1800 GMT 27 Dec 89

[Text] Ndjamen is once again accusing Libya of hindering the settlement process over the Aozou strip. I remind you that the two countries signed a framework agreement last summer in Algiers. According to the Chadian information minister, Tripoli is trying to obstruct the talks by any means. [passage omitted]

Sao Tome & Principe

***President Comments on Tourism, Economic Renewal**

90EF0057C Lisbon SABADO
in Portuguese 28 Oct 89 pp 112, 114

[Article by Paulo Veiga]

[Text] Manuel Pinto da Costa is the president of Sao Tome e Principe. He first fought for the liberation of his "islands." Now, 14 years later, he wants to turn them into a center for quality tourism.

At Morro da Trindade the afternoon advances, the light becomes dimmer, the wind blows, the palm trees sway. In the residence of the president of the Republic, three journalists impatiently await his arrival. We were battling the mosquitoes when he arrived.

We were greeted according to protocol, and sat down. He began a conversation which lasted for 2 hours, saying, "You see how the stars shine differently here. There is no pollution, and during the day you can see the sky. After what you have seen in Sao Tome e Principe, do you think I should copy what I have seen in Portugal?"

Pinto da Costa referred to the chaos in which the Algarve finds itself. He wants his islands to turn toward tourism, but "a tourism of quality and not of the masses." He recognizes that for this, one needs infrastructure that is not currently available. "The old manor houses on the beaches should be used for tourism." Residential tourism, we add. With regard to the lack of a capable hospital, he says it is his intention to "utilize the Agostinho Neto hospital. We are also going to build houses and gardens that fit well into our environment." But when one speaks of tourism one has to speak of economic and administrative reorganization. The Sao Tomean leader is betting on the liberalization of the economy. Although some of the measures put into practice have resulted from the demands of the IMF and the World Bank, which Pinto da Costa recognizes "as having been extremely onerous," he adds that "there was no alternative." He stated, however, that the World Bank should "review its mode of operation," calling for "the

countries themselves to find the solutions to their problems." But the reorganization of economic life is also undergoing difficulties in the public sector. "We are already effecting changes. Note that after independence we committed some errors, perhaps due to our inexperience. Until now every worker was a state employee. We have to begin to take the first steps toward the creation of a small national bourgeoisie—people who are capable of involving themselves in concrete economic projects. Sectors such as trade and supply—practically nonexistent—should be put into private hands, preferably citizens of this country." [closing quote supplied] The reason for this turnabout in Sao Tome e Principe? "There has not been a political turnabout, we have not stopped being socialist and become capitalists. What this is is a policy of national involvement."

Economic involvement will require a redefinition of cooperation projects, until now large in scale and often out of touch with local reality. "We have created projects that have died out after 2 years. It is necessary to give very special attention to the involvement of international cooperation in Sao Tome. Without that we can have thousands of cooperation projects, but we run the risk of, later, looking behind us, standing in open-mouthed amazement—but this can't be possible—so much money they received and they did nothing. But on the other hand, we cannot finance the private sector with cacao."

The president calls for cooperation with Portugal to be framed within a global perspective. After emphasizing the "good level of bilateral cooperation with Lisbon," he adds that it is in the interest of his country "to redefine the philosophy of cooperation." According to Pinto da Costa, Sao Tome should "transform itself into a center for providing services," taking advantage of the country's geographical position as a point of contact with the countries in the Gulf of Guinea. He pointed out that his country is an hour or an hour and a half by air from Angola, Zaire, Congo, Senegal, Cameroon, Gabon, and the Ivory Coast. Sao Tome could have the role of "pivot point" with those countries. "We could have students from those countries study here, learning what you Portuguese know of tropical medicine. Portugal could be a privileged partner vis-a-vis its Community colleagues, as the connecting link with the PALOPs [Portuguese Speaking African Countries]."

He stated that a protocol was recently signed with the Lisbon government of a monetary nature, "perhaps more advanced than the one signed with Guinea Bissau." However, the integration of Sao Tome in a future "escudo zone" would be "an item to study, having as a backdrop the probable creation of a single community currency. Thus I ask: Some years from now, what will become of the pound zone, the franc zone, or the escudo zone? Will they still exist? The escudo zone will end its existence." He added that the local authorities have followed with a great deal of attention "what is happening in Europe," referring not only to the transfer of

investment from Africa to Eastern Europe, but also Portugal's role as a "bridge" for a dialogue with its Community partners.

With respect to military cooperation, he stated that "he would look favorably upon" the presence of Portuguese officers in Sao Tome, to provide instruction to the local Armed Forces. He noted that the notions associated with the Portuguese colonial presence "are long past," emphasizing that the two countries "should evaluate" what there is in common between them. Queried as to an eventual acceptance of Portuguese cadres that could perform civil service functions in Sao Tome, the head of state considered that possibility to be pertinent, as long as Portugal were to provide the housing and salaries.

On the island of Sao Tome a detachment of the Angolan Armed Forces (FAPLA) [Armed Forces of the Peoples Republic of Angola] is quartered. The question is inevitable: What are they doing? He laughs and exclaims, "I was hoping you wouldn't ask me that." Then, with a serious expression he asks, "In Portugal are there no foreign military bases? The FAPLA presence does not have a dissuasive effect on a possible external threat, nor does it assume the form of occupation of Sao Tomean territory. They represent merely an element of extraordinary importance in the relationship with Angola." He considers the Western preoccupation with the Angolan military presence exaggerated.

After a dissertation on the American military presence in Europe, Pinto da Costa recognizes that economic liberalization also implies a political opening. Now attention is being diverted toward revision of the constitution and the MLSTP [Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe] conference to take place the end of October. He notes "that the internal process of deepening democracy could be slowed, if there were not first economic liberalization." In the view of the leader of the only party in the country, the MLSTP "has to open itself up." In the future, those of rightist tendencies will be admitted to membership in the only party. In Pinto da Costa's view, "multiple parties at this time could result in an antidemocratic aspect. The existence of diversity should lead toward national consolidation."

The Sao Tomean chief of state had an important role at the Gbadolite summit, where he tried to find a peace solution for Angola. Referring to the meetings of the eight African statesmen on the peace accords, Pinto da Costa said that Savimbi "acted in bad faith," but he recognized that the nonexistence of a common communique coming out of Gbadolite permitted a different interpretation from that which was agreed upon between the two parties. "In Harare a communique was written to clarify the question," said Pinto da Costa, adding that the terms of the agreement are contained in the six points of the document issued in Harare.

"There was a handshake between Eduardo dos Santos and Savimbi, presupposing the existence of an agreement," the president noted, saying that his Angolan

counterpart would not have effected such a rapprochement with the leader of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] if there had not been a situation that satisfied him. Then criticizing the Americans, he said that the administration in Washington had made public a declaration in which he advocated an African solution to the conflict, but, after the Gbadolite accord, acted in a different manner, impeding a rapid solution to the problem. As a result, the United States "is in an ambiguous position."

He adds, "Portugal knows Angola better than the Americans. Your country is well situated, once requested, to undertake a role in resolving the conflict, should the

Angolans desire it." With respect to Savimbi's personality he says, "The Portuguese have a complete file on Savimbi," and know how he "acts and behaves."

But, to end an already long conversation, Pinto da Costa returned to talking about Portugal, leaving a word of advice: "The Portuguese understand what I say and what I do not say." With this phrase he puts the Portuguese language into relief as a common factor between the two nations. But he clarifies: "You have advantages over the other countries, beginning with language, but it is also necessary to compare plans and opt for the most advantageous among them."

Ethiopia

Commentary Views Eritrean 'Fifth Columnists'

EA2712142589 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad
Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 27 Dec 89

[Commentary: Let the Tripartite Unity of Traitors. Fifth Columnists, and the Workers' Party of Ethiopia System Be Exposed]

[Text] Although today the Dergue dreams of crushing the Eritrean struggle by force, since it has no confidence in its own ability, its main preoccupation is to maintain its rule by dividing the Eritrean people by making them stand against each other. In order to implement this objective, the Dergue has (?deployed) its espionage and security section, the People's Security. This section has under it Eritreans whom it pays, deploys and instructs, who have betrayed their country and the struggle for which blood of thousands of heroes has been shed. These are Eritreans who were openly serving as officials under the Dergue government, traitors who live abroad, who were not delegated by anyone, but claim to represent lowlanders and fifth columnists. They operate under the cover of Eritrean struggling organizations, or instruments of the enemy.

Among the Eritrean groups playing the role of fifth columnists, which have been changing (?positions), is the group of Abdallah Idris, which calls itself the Eritrean Liberation Front. What is the position of the other groups, regarding the enemy's attempt to attain (?victory), by making the Eritrean people stand against each other, which it could not achieve in the military field? What is the [word indistinct] of the national struggle of the Eritrean people?

The groups which operate under the name of Eritrean organizations, of which there are about 10, have done nothing in the previous years, whether for the Eritrean people or for their national struggle. They have not fought against the enemy troops. They have not agitated to strengthen the struggling spirit of the Eritrean people, to direct their belief in achieving victory and heighten their participation. All their preaching weakens the zeal of the Eritrean people. Ignoring Ethiopian colonialism and the crimes it commits, they are using their ability to blackmail the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF], which has confirmed the continuity of the Eritrean struggle, and the Eritreans' cause, for which dear sacrifices have been made.

It is clear that at this time, our enemy, the Ethiopian system, the traitors it deploys, and the fifth columnists, are working untiringly to create religious, tribal, territorial and geographical divisions among the Eritrean people. They plan to declare autonomy for the lowlands and a different autonomy for the highland areas. They are trying to claim that the Eritrean struggle does not concern the lowland inhabitants, who are part of the Eritrean people, and who started the struggle on their land, as if freedom does not benefit them, and their gains

come from Ethiopian colonialism. They are trying to use mosques as political agitation forums against the Eritrean struggle, as they did in the churches in the forties, ignoring opposing priests and believers.

They are trying to mobilize and deploy the youth in the name of a jihad against the revolutionary struggle. In such a situation groups who claim to be part of the Eritrean struggle should have strongly condemned these acts, exposed the traitors engaged in the activities, and worked towards the preservation and strengthening of the unity of the Eritrean people. On the contrary, they have been pursuing covertly and overtly this divisive preaching and activity.

There is something worse than these acts. In 1985, when the Abdallah Idris group was receiving arms and ammunition from the enemy, near Teseney, other groups issued statements condemning him openly as an instrument of the enemy, as a fifth columnist. Since then his betrayal of his group has increased and his attachment to the enemy has become ever clearer. However, four of these groups forged a unity with him, and they have reached the extent of uniting their troops. It is clear that the Abdallah group receives provisions, arms and [word indistinct] from the enemy. So are these groups supposed to fight against the enemy using arms given to them by the enemy? What about the enemy? Is it so foolish to say that [words indistinct].

Since it has been confirmed that Eritrean groups are not hesitating to oppose national benefits for the sake of the individual interests of their leaders, their (?combatants) and the entire Eritrean people should condemn their (?delaying) preaching and destructive acts, and eliminate their leadership. Not only that, they should strengthen the EPLF, which is making noble sacrifices to build an independent Eritrea, in which the equality and rights of all its nationalities will be ensured.

UN Agency Warns of 'Widespread Famine'

AB2712145489 Paris AFP in English 1443 GMT
27 Dec 89

[Text] Nairobi, Dec 27 (AFP)—Ethiopia needs massive food aid urgently to avoid widespread famine due to a drought which has cut harvests by nearly 80 per cent in Eritrea and 50 per cent in Tigre Province, the U.N. Food and Agricultural Organization [FAO] said Wednesday.

FAO Director-General Edouard Saouma has already warned that "only an international relief operation of major proportions can avert widespread loss of life in northern Ethiopia once again."

Ethiopia is facing a cereal shortfall of 1.1 million tons, according to an FAO statement released here Wednesday.

The FAO, which has just concluded a crop assessment mission in Ethiopia, said that although overall production was satisfactory compared with recent years, crops in the north had been severely reduced by drought.

There will also be crop deficits in the east and, to a lesser extent, in pockets of central and southern areas, FAO said.

"On-farm and other food stocks in the drought-affected areas are being rapidly depleted and only a major international relief effort will avert widespread loss of life in coming months," the FAO said.

The report followed a recent warning by Mr. Saouma that the spectre of famine was threatening Ethiopia for the second time within five years.

"Since our first alert on Ethiopia in September, the situation has deteriorated further, with the population at risk increasing at an alarming rate," said Mr Saouma in his year-end assessment of the state of food and agriculture in the world.

Mr Saouma warned that the current food supplies in the affected areas would be exhausted during the first few months of 1990. He said "the world cannot allow a repetition of the disastrous famine that struck Ethiopia just five years ago."

According to FAO, the crop assessment mission provisionally forecast a national grain and pulse crop of 7.21 million tons for 1990, which is one per cent less than last year's harvest but some nine per cent higher than the four-year, pre-drought period of 1980/81 to [figure indistinct].

Estimating Ethiopia's food aid requirement at 1.1 million tons, FAO said this would comprise 700,000 tons of emergency relief, mostly for the drought-affected populations of the month, and 400,000 tons of structural and project food aid.

Pledges from donors, FAO said, totalled only 270,000 tons so far and in addition to appealing for substantial contributions of food aid, it also urged donors "to provide immediate logistic support to ensure the timely delivery of relief to the at-risk populations in the drought-stricken northern regions."

Assistance will also be needed for some 700,000 refugees from Somalia and Sudan who are now in Ethiopia, FAO pointed out.

***EEC Donates Food to Famine Relief Effort**

34000890B Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD
in English 17 Nov 89 p 1

[Text] (ENA)—The European Economic Community (EEC) yesterday donated 33,000 tons of cereals and 500 tons of milk powder to the Relief and Rehabilitation

Commission (RRC) in response to the latter's report last month that over 1.8 million people are exposed to the hazards of drought.

Comrade Habte-Mariam Ayenachew, Deputy Commissioner of the RRC, said that the donation will alleviate the impending disaster.

The Deputy Commissioner pointed out that the Community had provided relief assistances in various forms to the commission valued at over 244 million birr from January 1984 to April 1989, and channeled towards drought affected areas.

While here, the delegation led by Mr. Jean Louis Hourart, Principal of the Administration Sector of the EEC, will visit areas affected by the current drought and review the handling of the community's previous relief assistance to Ethiopia. It will also discuss with pertinent bodies future plans for relief assistance.

RRC's warning last month indicated that a total of 1,850,000 people will face food shortage in these areas and that 330,000 tons of food will be required to face the situation.

***Belgium Donates 3,000 Metric Tons of Wheat**

34000890A Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD
in English 8 Nov 89 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Belgian government yesterday donated 3,000 metric tons of wheat valued at one million birr to the Fafa Food Enterprise.

The donation, secured through the coordinated effort of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) was handed over by Ambassador Miche Carlier of Belgium to the PDRE [People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia], to Comrade Belete Beyene, Acting Manager of the Fafa Food Enterprise.

It was pointed out on the occasion that the Belgian government had provided aid valued at 60 million birr to the PDRE between the years 1985 and 1988.

Speaking at the handing over ceremony, Ambassador Carlier noted that his government had extended aid to the PDRE consisting of food aid, relief supplies, air transport facilities and free scholarships. He also stated that assistance had been provided to the Ministry of Agriculture through non-governmental organizations.

Ambassador Carlier stated that the Belgian government would give another 4,000 metric tons of wheat estimated at 1.2 million birr to the Fafa Food Enterprise in the coming December.

Present at the handing over ceremony was Mr. Gregorio Monasta, Representative of the UNICEF in Ethiopia.

Kenya

Foreign Minister on RSA's 'Empty Promises'

AB2712190789 Nairobi Domestic Service
in English 1600 GMT 27 Dec 89

[Excerpt] The minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Dr Robert Ouko, has praised organizers of cultural festivals which, he said, promoted the country's cultural heritage. Dr Ouko said this at the Maragoli Cultural Festival at Mbale in Vihiga Division yesterday.

He said that the world was not impressed by mere statements and empty promises made by the South African Pretoria regime, but required it to embark on action to true democratic elections of one-man vote. He said that the just concluded UN special General Assembly meeting on apartheid had resolved that the racist regime must create conditions leading to direct talks with authentic African leaders. [passage omitted]

Somali Poacher Killed by Police 21 Dec

EA2712164289 Nairobi KNA in English
1432 GMT 27 Dec 89

[Text] Voi, December 27—A 20-year-old Somali poacher was shot dead by security personnel in a shoot-out between the security men and a gang of poachers in Taita ranch in Taita Taveta District on Thursday last week [21 December].

Confirming the incident today the officer commanding police division [OCPD] Mr Mimon Kipkania, said that the rest of the poachers managed to escape, some with injuries, leaving their belongings behind. They abandoned two magazines and 51 rounds of ammunition of .62 calibre.

Meanwhile police in Taita Taveta District have intercepted two vehicles which had been stolen in Nairobi early this month. According to the OCPD, the vehicle, a white Toyota Corolla Saloon car KWK 518, and a white Toyota pickup KXP 036 were intercepted at a roadblock mounted by police from Wundanyi on the Voi Taveta road during the Christmas period.

The police boss said that the vehicles which were heading to the border town of Taveta, and two Ugandan men who were in the Saloon car, are being held at the Voi police station awaiting their transportation to Nairobi.

Mr Kipkania said that the occupants of the other vehicle escaped when police stopped them.

*Nairobi Receives IMF Support of \$300 Million

34000228A Nairobi DAILY NATION
in English 8 Nov 89 p 11

[Article by Peter Warutere]

[Text] Kenya will receive the equivalent of Sh6 billion from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to support its structural adjustment programmes for the next three years.

The funds will be provided through the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF), which was established by the IMF last year.

The facility provides credit on special terms to countries seriously undertaking economic reforms but which cannot afford the market rate of interest on donor loans.

The total commitment of Special Drawing Rights (SDR) 241.4 million or about \$300 million would be disbursed in six equal installments, two IMF representatives, currently in Kenya, said yesterday when they called on the group managing editor of the Nation Newspapers, Mr George Mbugguss.

Mr Ahmed M. Abushadi, the senior officer in IMF's external relations department in Washington DC and Mr Paul M. Falcone, the special assistant for public affairs in Africa at IMF's Paris office, arrived in Kenya on Monday.

They have been meeting influential groups and institutions which are not exposed to IMF's mission in an attempt to enhance public understanding of the role of the Fund and its involvement in Africa.

Kenya has drawn the first instalment of SDR40 million (Sh1 billion) and would draw the second instalment by the end of this month after a review of the utilization of the first instalment by the executive board of the IMF.

The agreement for the concessionary funding was signed in May, the same month in which the first instalment was disbursed.

The amount would be repaid in 10 years with a grace period of five-and-half years at an interest rate of 0.5 percent.

The amount availed to Kenya is the second highest (after Ghana) among the 11 countries benefitting from ESAF arrangements.

Ghana negotiated for SDR368 million.

The officials praised Kenya for its "impressive" economic performance. They said Kenya was a good example of how a country could utilize loans from the IMF and other donors to its advantage.

They also took note of Kenya's effort to maintain the annual growth rate in the gross Domestic Product at five percent, suppress inflation at eight percent, build steady foreign exchange reserves and reduce the current account deficit.

The two commended the Government for "steadily decontrolling" prices of manufactured goods and providing producer price incentives to farmers to enhance

economic productivity which would, otherwise, be impeded by price restrictions.

***IAOC Coffee Agreement Ratified**

34000228B Nairobi DAILY NATION
in English 30 Oct 89 p 10

[Tex.] Addis Ababa, Sunday. Kenya's ambassador to Ethiopia, Mr Mude Dae Mude, yesterday signed the Inter-African Coffee Organization (IACO) agreement at a ceremony held at the Economic Commission for Africa headquarters here.

The ambassador, who also presented the instruments of ratification of the agreement from the Government of Kenya, decried the falling coffee prices in the world market due to the suspension of export quotas by the International Coffee Organization (ICO).

He said that since July, coffee prices had dropped by as much as 50 percent which had resulted in serious consequences to the fragile economies of African countries.

"It is very sad that while African countries are already over-burdened by the foreign debt problem, the prices of one of our major foreign currency earners has fallen to its lowest levels since the mid-1970s," Mr Mude said.

The effects of the fall, the ambassador said, had been felt by governments and the producers alike and had made it extremely difficult for the countries to plan their economies.

The envoy said that when differences arose between coffee producers and consumers, it was the producers who found themselves at a disadvantage because of lack of unity.

Mr Mude said Kenya was concerned about the falling coffee prices as the commodity was a major foreign exchange earner.

"When the farmer does not earn what his coffee is worth, it means he cannot educate his children; his standard of living suddenly drops and worse still, he finds himself unable to purchase the necessary inputs such as fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides," the envoy said.

He said Kenya welcomed the creation of the Inter-African Coffee Organization which would handle the marketing of coffee.

The signing ceremony was presided over by the deputy executive secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, Mr Tobouta Mouse, who congratulated Kenya on joining the organization. (KNA).

***President Moi Attacks State Tea Company**

34000228C Nairobi DAILY NATION
in English 31 Oct 89 pp 1, 4

[Text] President Moi yesterday said the Kenya Tea Development Authority (KTDA) was owned by tea

farmers and ruled out the question of selling of preferential shares to a few individuals.

The President said it was wrong for the management of the KTDA to think that the organization could be run along the lines of limited companies like the Kenya Planters Cooperative Union (KPCU) or the Kenya Cooperative Creameries (KCC).

The major investment of KTDA, he said, were tea factories, but he pointed out that these factories were the property of tea growers since they were constructed by money deducted from tea earnings.

President Moi said his setting up of the KTDA probe committee recently was in an attempt to streamline its operations for the benefit of tea farmers.

He castigated the management of KTDA for not having the welfare of the farmers at heart and said that at one time he was tempted to set up a judicial committee to root out hardcores in the authority.

President Moi was speaking at a public rally at Ilala Stadium in Webuye town, Bungoma District, where he also vowed that he would not rest until the clean-up of the KTDA was complete. He said corruption was a vice that must be eradicated by all means.

President Moi called for honesty and criticized the few hypocritical people who went around crying about the country's human rights record while they themselves were trampling on the rights of innocent wananchi.

He said the country had enough educated youth who could take over the management of some of the companies which were being mismanaged.

President Moi also told women taking part in the ongoing Kanu Maendeleo ya Wanawake elections to reject leaders attempting to bribe them to get their votes.

He advised women to elect only development-conscious leaders adding that Kanu Maendeleo ya Wanawake was a development organization that had no room for politics.

The President reminded chiefs that their role was to lead wananchi in development matters and advised them to cooperate with locational Kanu leaders to plan for the development of their areas.

President Moi pointed out that as the population continued to grow, wananchi would require more services like schools, hospitals and other facilities.

He, therefore, called on district development committees to plan ahead in order to cope with the rising population.

President Moi advised leaders to be united particularly when planning for the development of their areas and the country, adding that what the country required now was politics of development.

He said industries played a key role in the development of the country and urged manufacturers to be ethical in their operations.

He commended the Pan African Paper Mills Webuye for presenting him with a cheque for Sh11,386,600 as the company's dividend to the treasury last year. The cheque was presented to the President by the company's director, Mr Hari Prasad Singhi.

President Moi said some companies were known to falsify their annual returns and accounts in a bid to hide their profits and therefore evade taxation.

The company also presented President Moi with a cheque for Sh500,000 for the Presidential Bursary Scheme.

President Moi said that Western Province was lucky to have three major industries but told leaders to plan ahead for more.

The President commended the Panpaper company for undertaking the expansion of the factory which would create over 2,000 jobs for Kenyans.

He said such ventures would offer jobs to the graduates of the new 8-4-4 education system.

Turning to Bungoma District, President Moi said the area had a high agricultural potential which was yet to be fully exploited.

He said the district could be a leading producer of maize, tea, and livestock products if agricultural extension officers advised wananchi on the appropriate crops and methods of growing them. The President said that by using fertilizers and other additives like compost, farmers could improve their farm productivity.

The President once more advised Kenyans not to indulge in excessive drinking.

He commended the Pan African Paper Mills for its afforestation efforts and urged Kanu youthwingers to be vigilant in the supervision of tree planting.

On arrival, President Moi laid the foundation stone for the Panpaper Secondary School, Webuye.

He unveiled a plaque and also planted a tree to mark the occasion. The school, which is funded by the company, will admit its first students next year. It will take children of the employees and from the surrounding areas.

Later, President Moi toured various sections of the factory and performed the ground breaking ceremony for the construction of a building which will house the third paper manufacturing machine.

President Moi also laid a foundation stone for the project after which he was taken round the factory by the company's director and the executive director, Mr Arjun Rujhwani.

The rally was also attended by the Vice-President and Minister for Finance, Professor George Saitoti, Ministers Nicholas Biwott, Elijah Mwangale, Robert Ouko, Peter Oloo Aringo, Peter Okondo, Burudi Nabwera, Timothy Mibei, John Cheruiyot, and Musalia Mudavadi, several Assistant Ministers, MPs, the Head of the Public Service and Secretary to the Cabinet, Mr Joseph arap Leting, the Western PC, Mr Francis Lekolool, and other high ranking Government officials. (KNA)

Tanzania

Christmas Floods Leave 'Nearly' 700 Homeless

EA2712190989 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service
in Swahili 1700 GMT 27 Dec 89

[Excerpt] Shinyanga—Nearly 700 people have been made homeless at (Kilobashi) in Shinyanga District following the destruction of 65 houses by floods on Christmas day. Another 58 houses have been partially destroyed and are in danger of collapsing at any time. The floods were caused by torrential rain on (Mwanala) hills, but no casualties have been reported. Maize, paddy, and cotton stored in the houses were also destroyed, while 20 goats, 140 sheep, 5 head of cattle, and 25 chicken were killed. [passage omitted]

Uganda

*New Influx of Refugees Arrives in North

34000888B Kampala THE GUIDE
in English 1 Nov 89 pp 1, 8

[Text] A new wave of Sudanese influx into Uganda has erupted along the Uganda-Sudan border.

They are arriving at the rate of between 100 to 200 per week and they are mainly between the age of 12 and 17 years. But one [word indistinct] official claimed that the influx is at a rate of over 200 per day.

According to reports reaching THE GUIDE from Moyo the fleeing Sudanese are mainly from Nimule and are entering Uganda through the Eastern Bank of River Nile and through Kajo Kaji on the Western Bank to Moyo.

The Sudanese rebel SPLA [Sudan People's Liberation Army] is controlling a big area of the East Bank of River Nile in Southern Sudan.

One youth who had crossed into Uganda to Moyo told THE GUIDE correspondent there that the new influx has been triggered off by the SPLA recruitment campaign in which they force youths between the ages of 12 and 20 to join them in their fight against the Sudanese government.

Many youths who had remained in their homes now in the SPLA controlled area, are now on the run to escape the forced recruitment.

In Khartoum, meanwhile, the new Sudanese military government is planning to repatriate all Sudanese refugees now in camps in Uganda back to Sudan. The Sudanese refugees in Uganda now amounting to over 60,000, will be resettled in camps in Juba and Khartoum until peace is restored in their respective home areas.

Speaking to THE GUIDE in Khartoum after conducting Foreign Journalists around these camps of displaced people in Khartoum during the recently concluded National Peace dialogue in Sudan, the commissioner for the displaced in the Ministry of Relief and Displaced Mr Muhammad Al-Hassan said the Sudanese government was already in contact with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) on the voluntary repatriation of Sudanese refugees from Uganda.

The plan, he said, is expected to be executed in the near future but he did not give specific dates.

Mr Al-Hassan said the issue of repatriating Sudanese refugees from Uganda was initiated and is being dealt with by a member of the ruling National Salvation Revolutionary Command Council (NSRCC) Brigadier Dominic Kasiano.

He said the UNHCR only wanted assurance as to where these people will be settled, their security and what they will be doing. "Such conditions have been fulfilled by NSRCC," he said.

He said that over 3 million people have been displaced as a result of the war since 1983 and are being looked after in 47 camps in the country most of them in Khartoum. Half a million have fled to other neighbouring countries.

At war pick [as published] in 1988, they were arriving in Khartoum at a rate of 1,000 per day by trucks and train but now they are arriving at a rate of 200 per day.

The three major camps for the displaced which Foreign Journalists visited were Bantu in greater Khartoum with 175,000 people, Zegalona in Omdurman with 175,000 and Elizba camp with 95,000 people.

Mr Hassan told newsmen that the government was planning to resettle the displaced in new camps in three months time where welfare and sanitary services could be properly extended to them until peace returns to their areas. Each camp is to have up to 60,000 people.

The displaced told Journalists they had lost all their properties which were looted by the SPLA.

The rebels, they said, raped women and tortured them which forced them to flee.

Most of the displaced young men have secured jobs in industries in Khartoum especially construction work

while some ladies work as house girls. Some do agriculture along the Nile. The UNICEF is providing some relief food to the displaced but only to the mothers and elderly who cannot work.

***Refugees in North Spawn Illegal Gold Trade**

34000888A London AFRICA ANALYSIS
in English 10 Nov 89 p 12

[Text] Kampala—The civil war in southern Sudan is creating a lucrative gold trade in neighbouring northern Uganda. During May and June—at the height of the war in Sudan's Equatoria region, which culminated in the capture of Torit and Parajok by the Sudanese People's Liberation Army—thousands of Sudanese civilians were forced to flee to the northern Ugandan towns of Kitgum, Madi Opei, Agoro and Lokung. Knowing well in advance that they would get Uganda currency, and excepting little assistance from the Uganda government or humanitarian organisations, these refugees had the foresight to bring along with them a good stock of gold—obtained mostly from the traditional goldfields of Kapoeta, in eastern Equatoria.

Initially apprehensive about carrying out an illegal trade, and in the absence of any government restriction on their movement, the Sudanese have found the courage to start releasing their gold onto the informal market. Once a week, open-air 'souks' (markets) are held in townships in Kitgum district, to which the Sudanese are especially welcomed. The standard measure there is the cap of a biro pen. When filled with gold dust, this is enough to secure for the refugee a month's stay in a small grass-thatched hut. Some exchange the gold for foodstuffs, such as millet, maize or beans. Others use it to buy clothes, or even 'arege'—a crude distillate that is indigenous to the area.

For the local Acholi people, the illegal gold trade is a bonus. Weary and impoverished after almost three years of armed confrontation between the Uganda People's Democratic Movement (UPDM) and the government of President Yoweri Museveni, the Acholi are looking for a way of making much-needed money. Many of them acquire the gold, then rush it to Kampala, where it is sold at US\$300,000 (\$88) a 'tola' (roughly equivalent to 12 grammes). The more daring operators have started journeying through the zealously-guarded towns of Busia and Malaba—on the border with Kenya—to Nairobi where they sell the gold to Asian dealers in gold and gemstones. There, one tola fetches KSh2700 (\$129). This is much better than the price fetched in Kampala, for the Kenyan money is always smuggled back to Kampala, where it finds its way into black markets on Janaan Luwum and Kikubu streets. Here one Kenya shilling buys 26 Uganda shillings.

Police Briefly Detain Released ANC Leader

MB2812081889 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0816 GMT 28 Dec 89

[Text] Dimbaza, Ciskei, Dec 29 SAPA—Recently-released ANC [African National Congress] member, Wilton Mkwayi, was briefly detained by the Ciskei police after addressing an impromptu rally organised by community organisations in Dimbaza, the Ciskeian authorities revealed on Thursday [28 December].

According to a statement by the head of the police community relations department, Brig G. Ngaki, the incident occurred late Wednesday when police intervened to stop the rally which had taken place without permission.

"The police arrived and dispersed the youth that had congregated in the streets. Thereafter, Mr Mkwayi was located whilst still in the Ciskei.

"He was taken in for questioning and, after he had satisfactorily answered all questions and having cooperated well with the security police, he was allowed to go," said Brig Ngaki.

The police official added no charges would be laid against the former political prisoner, nor the organisers of the rally.

Mr Mkwayi is one of seven ANC leaders who was granted a passport on Wednesday.

They are expected to hold wide ranging discussions with the ANC leadership in Lusaka.

Sisulu, Other ANC Leaders Receive Passports

MB2712151789 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1510 GMT 27 Dec 89

[Text] Pretoria Dec 27 SAPA—ANC [African National Congress] leader Walter Sisulu and five of his recently-released colleagues received a new year's present from the government with the approval of their passport applications—in record time.

Observers said this was in line with State President F.W. de Klerk's new verligte [enlightened] approach to government and setting the stage for negotiations with ANC representatives.

Mr Sisulu and four other ANC leaders released with him on October 15, Andrew Mlangeni, Elias Motsoaledi, Wilton Mkwayi, and Ahmed Kathrada, applied for passports last week. They are expected to discuss recent political events in South Africa and pre-conditions for negotiating with the De Klerk government with ANC leader-in-exile in Lusaka in mid-January.

The application of Raymond Mhlaba, who applied separately, had also been approved, Home Affairs spokesman Charles Theron said in Pretoria on Wednesday [27 December].

Oscar Mpetha had also already received a passport.

ANC-PAC Alliance 'Distant as Ever'

MB2712110989 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 27 Dec 89 p 4

[By Alan Fine]

[Text] The 30-year-old conflict between the ANC [African National Congress] and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], and now between their respective internal allies, has assumed a new importance as SA moves a little closer towards a political settlement.

Recent statements from the ANC and the PAC suggest that even a short-term tactical alliance remains as distant as ever. The non-participation of the newly formed Pan-Africanist Movement (PAM) in the MDM [Mass Democratic Movement]-dominated Conference for a Democratic Future (CDF) is a clear reflection of the same divisions.

The divisions survived the banning of the ANC and PAC in 1960, and extend from national to grassroots level. The Africanist breakaway from the ANC to form the PAC in 1959 has led, in the present era, to the formation of a variety of separate—and often competing—bodies representing the two respective traditions.

The PAC tradition finds its most prominent internal support today in about two-thirds to three-quarters of the trade union federation NACTU [National Council of Trade Unions] with the remainder of NACTU being loyal to the black consciousness (BC) ideology. The strength of the PAM is as yet untested.

Other less visible Africanist groups include Azanian National Youth Unity, the Pan-Africanist Students' Organization, and the African Women's Organization.

Their better-known MDM, ANC-aligned counterparts include the major union federation, COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions], and the UDF [United Democratic Front]—together comprising the bulk of the MDM. Affiliated to the UDF are such organisations as the SA National Students' Congress, SA Youth Congress and the Federation of SA Women.

While the Africanist grouping lays as much verbal stress on the need for grassroots organisation, it has so far been much less successful than the UDF in establishing it.

Both the ANC and the PAC have their own guerrilla wings: Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation] and Poqo respectively.

The BC tradition, very much a third force in so-called extra-parliamentary politics, is attempting to find a place in SA. Its ideology is much closer to the Africanists than

to the ANC grouping. But the efforts of the Africanists to renew their organisational identity is driving BC supporters to tentatively co-operate with the MDM in such forums as the CDF.

An analysis suggests two basic causes of the continuing ANC/PAC conflict. Firstly, ideological differences remain over the concept of nationalism—particularly the place of whites in SA. On top of this, the weaker PAC would find itself and its ideas swallowed by the ANC in the event of formal unity.

Although the PAC was not formed until 1959, the seeds of the ANC-PAC conflict go back some 45 years, to the formation of the ANC Youth League in 1944.

The ANC Youth League's primary goal was to revitalise the relatively conservative ANC, which one activist at the time described as "mentally ensnared to a dying order of pseudo-liberalism and conservatism, appeasement and compromises."

A 1949 Youth League "programme of action" called for civil disobedience, strikes and boycotts—activities at which the ANC became more adept in the next decade as the Old Guard began to be eased out of the organisation. They were replaced by younger militants, including many members of the present-generation ANC leadership, and those who were to lead the PAC breakaway in 1959.

But the Youth League also became the forum for a new and controversial debate over the nature of African nationalism. Its members included such people as Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Robert Sobukwe, Anton Lembede and A.P. Mda.

The most extreme position, expressed in 1948, argued that "Africa was, has been and still is the black man's continent. The European ... dispossessed by force of arms the rightful owners of the land".

The far-reaching implication of this view was that whites should, therefore, be forced to relinquish the land they had "stolen".

The "land question" remains crucial to Africanist thinking today, although the PAC and the PAM deny they uphold a policy of "driving whites into the sea" after "liberation".

Rather, they say, once apartheid has been destroyed race would become irrelevant and "immigrant minorities" would be allowed to stay and become Africans if their loyalty was to Africa.

Nevertheless, Africanists rejected co-operation with non-Africans in the struggle against apartheid. Thus the question of political alliances with whites, coloureds and Asians assumed major importance.

For the Africanists in the Youth League there was, politically, no such thing as a "good" white. All non-Africans, they argued, occupied a different place in the social structure and had special interests to protect.

Strategically, the Africanists also took an earlier and more uncompromising line on participation in "dummy" institutions such as the Native Representative Council—a precursor to the PAM's refusal to participate in the CDF because of the presence of "collaborators" active in homeland structures.

During the 1950s, the multiracial Congress Alliance of the ANC, the SA Indian Congress (SAIC), the SA Coloured Peoples' Organisation and the white Congress of Democrats—mostly comprising members of the already banned SA Communist Party (SACP)—strengthened.

The full Congress Alliance participated in the adoption of the Freedom Charter in June 1955. The alliance, and the Charter's preamble saying "SA belongs to all who live in it, black and white ...", exacerbated the tensions between "orthodox" and "progressive" nationalists in the ANC.

The "progressive" form of nationalism, still upheld today by the ANC, was a broader concept.

In the 1950s, then ANC General Secretary Walter Sisulu wrote of "the wonderful example of political maturity and wisdom" of ANC supporters who rejected the "emotional mass appeal to destructive and exclusive nationalism". The ANC, he said, would continue to eschew such "black chauvinism".

The Africanists, on the other hand, accused the SAIC of being concerned only with the self-interests of the Indian "merchant class".

The PAC, whose current foreign affairs Secretary is classified Asian, appears more amenable to defining the term "African" to include other blacks.

Their campaign was also an anti-communist one, firstly because the SACP was seen as white- and Asian-dominated, and secondly because theories of class conflict were international and not based on race. Present-day Africanist ideology has taken a more socialist character, although a very vaguely defined one.

Despite the decidedly illiberal policies of the Africanists, their anti-communist theme won them tentative support from some in the Liberal Party.

In the late 1950s the ANC faced a series of intense attacks by government, but this did not serve to create even a temporary unity.

In November 1958 Africanists were excluded from a Transvaal provincial conference of the ANC after a dispute about credentials, and that was when the break finally occurred. The PAC was formally established in April 1959, with Robert Sobukwe elected president.

The PAC's present greater reticence (than that of the ANC) towards negotiation with government is illustrated by the preconditions it sets.

While the ANC and its allies have set down a list of demands which, if met, would allow free political activity, the PAC argues there is no room for negotiation on the questions of a universal franchise and the return of the land and other resources to the dispossessed. In other words, negotiation becomes an option only once those in power have agreed to hand over that power and its trappings.

No Africanist would admit it, but the harder line appears more a sign of weakness than strength. Recent evidence of opinion polls, mass mobilisation and the relative size of Africanist trade union and community organisations suggest support for Africanism is but a small proportion of that for the ANC/MDM alliance.

To become a force in a post-apartheid SA, it seems Africanism will need time to consolidate and, perhaps, the opportunity to win over support from a discredited ANC—should the latter enter negotiations and its attempts end in failure.

Much of the historical information used in this report has been drawn from the book "Black Power in SA—the Evolution of an Ideology" by Gail Gerhart.

Transportation Strike Disrupts Postal Services

MB2712102189 Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY*
in English 27 Dec 89 p 1

[By Theo Rawana]

[Text] The eight-week SATS [South African Transportation Services] strike has disrupted postal services in the entire North Rand area of Johannesburg as post office workers refuse to ride in trains.

Post and Telecommunications Workers' Association (POTWA) third president Floyd Mashele said yesterday about 4,000 postal workers had downed tools after their demand for provision of alternative travel to trains had not been met.

The affected area, stretching from Yeoville to Lanseria, includes Sandown, Bryanston, Fourways and Halfway House.

Mashele said that workers, in reaction to harassment by striking "scab" workers on trains between Soweto and Braamfontein, had demanded on Tuesday last week that PO [Post Office] transport should ferry them over the whole trip, and not only from Braamfontein onwards.

"Management promised to arrange transport but then withdrew it, saying train travel was safe since SATS had promised to provide protection," said Mashele.

He said the workers would not resume work until the transport question had been resolved. A PO spokesman was not available for comment yesterday.

Meanwhile a SATS spokesman said yesterday management and the SA Railways and Harbours Workers' Union (SARHWU) were to meet again this week to discuss re-opening talks over the strike by union members.

He said the two sides had met on Monday last week and had agreed not to disclose what was discussed. "They are meeting again some time this week, but no date has been set," he added.

He said figures stood at 21,438 workers fired and 4,256 still on strike. But 22,000 of those on strike were Northern Transvaal workers who had not downed tools in support of the original demands.

"They downed tools because they were demanding protection from the original strikers," he added.

The strikers represent more than 25 percent of SATS's black labour force of 80,000. SATS spokesmen said late last week the strike—in support of a R1,500 minimum wage demand—had already cost the workers R18.5m in wages and SATS R37.9m in damage to property.

Labor Party Expels President's Council Member

MB2712195289 Johannesburg *Television Service*
in Afrikaans 1500 GMT 27 Dec 89

[Text] Mr Roy Williams, a member of the President's Council, was expelled from the Labor Party a few moments ago by the Executive Committee of the Labor Party led by Mr Allan Hendrickse. Mr Williams' expulsion followed his attempts, as the party's national trustee, to obtain information about a discretionary fund administered by Mr Hendrickse.

According to Mr Hendrickse, Mr Williams was expelled because he talked to the media about the matter, which is in conflict with the party's constitution. Mr Williams told journalists this evening that he was going to take the Labor Party to court.

Mr Peter Mopp, the member of Parliament for Grens, also appeared before the party's Executive Committee today, following his attacks on Minister of Housing David Curry about certain housing projects in the Western Cape.

According Mr Hendrickse, Mr Mopp admitted that he did not act correctly and said he will continue to abide by the party's prescriptions and procedures. Mr Mopp, a lawyer, further admitted that his actions in defending Mr Williams in the case concerning the party's funds were unethical. Mr Hendrickse said Mr Mopp will refer any legal costs to Mr Williams.

The Labor Party's national congress starts this evening in Kimberley.

Religious Leaders Welcome Talks With De Klerk*MB2712170789 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1600 GMT 27 Dec 89*

[Text] Indian religious leaders in South Africa have welcomed the invitation made by the state president, Mr F. W. de Klerk, in his Christmas message to meet the government to discuss the future of the country.

The chairman of the National Hindu Development Trust, Mr (Ram Maharaj), said that the state president was making a sincere attempt to dismantle apartheid.

The chairman of the South African Tamil Federation, Mr (Sathia Pillay), said that the federation was in favor of negotiations as long as apartheid, which affected millions of people, was destroyed.

A spokesman for the Islamic Council of South Africa said that dialogue was the key word for reform in South Africa, rather than violence, and therefore his body welcomed the invitation.

Commentary on De Klerk's Call*MB2712170189 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1500 GMT 27 Dec 89*

[Station commentary]

[Text] The invitation from President F. W. de Klerk to all churches in South Africa to participate in talks with the government in the next few weeks is seen as an important part of his objective of creating a new South Africa. It is widely recognized in South Africa that if there is one potentially unifying force in the country, it is the Christian church.

Again this year, the crowded Christian services throughout the country will recall the goodwill and reconciliation and an end to violence. Certainly there is now more hope among ordinary South Africans than in the years of strife may soon be over. The new optimism is inspired largely by President de Klerk's conciliatory approach in the few months since he took office. There has been a favorable response from the churches to Mr de Klerk's invitation to participate early in the new year in broad ranging and in-depth talks with the government. This encourages the hope that the churches may finally be playing the unifying role they should be playing.

Until now, the churches in South Africa themselves have been politically divided. The main line, English-speaking churches, with their large black components, are largely antiapartheid and antigovernment. To the concern of their white members, they are closely involved through the South African Council of Churches in supporting the so-called liberation struggle in its efforts to weaken the establishment through boycotts and international isolation. Many whites see Nobel laureate Archbishop Desmond Tutu in the role of sanctioneer, rather than that of peacemaker.

The Afrikaans-speaking churches, on the other hand, have long been regarded as the spiritual inspiration of the National Party government, even though the largest denomination has condemned apartheid as a heresy.

It is the first time that a South African leader has made such an important call to the churches to involve themselves in the negotiating process for a new South Africa. President de Klerk has invited the churches to set their own agenda for the talks with the government. It can therefore be expected that such talks will not only be wide ranging, but highly controversial.

Mr de Klerk has given ample evidence in the last 3 months that he and his government are not merely speaking rhetorically about peace, reconciliation, and a new South Africa, but are determined to achieve these objectives. The call to the churches to become involved underlines the seriousness with which these objectives are being pursued.

'First Step' for Ivorian Diplomatic Ties Viewed*MB2812082289 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 0500 GMT 28 Dec 89*

[Text] President Felix Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast has cleared the way for South Africa to break out of diplomatic isolation in Africa.

In an interview with the French magazine LE MONDE yesterday, he said it was up to South Africa to make the first move to set up diplomatic relations in Africa.

He said South Africa had not yet asked to establish diplomatic ties with the Ivory Coast and it was not up to him to take the first step. The Ivory Coast has drawn criticism from other African nations for its policy of dialogue with South Africa.

President F.W. de Klerk, during his visit to the Ivory Coast recently, said he hoped diplomatic relation between the two countries would be established in the future. There was no comment from the Ivory Coast at that stage.

South Africa's foreign affairs department says it notes President Houphouet-Boigny's comments with interest, but will not make a full statement until the original document has been studied.

Tutu Notes RSA-Israeli Situation Similarities*MB2712090989 Johannesburg THE STAR
in English 27 Dec 89 p 2*

[By Carina le Grange]

[Text] The way the Israeli government treated the Palestinians was similar to the way the South African Government treated blacks, Archbishop Desmond Tutu said in Jerusalem on Christmas Day.

Archbishop Tutu, accompanied by Bishop Michael Nuttall and a multiracial delegation from the Anglican

church, was in Jerusalem at the invitation of the President-Bishop of Jerusalem and the Middle East, Bishop Samir Kafity.

He said his team had been struck by the similarities between the situation in the occupied territories and that in South Africa.

"In the methods of resistance used by the Palestinians, and in the ways the Israeli government deals with resistance, we experience an extraordinary sense of being at home".

He also said he had noted that he had been accused of being a selective advocate of justice, and rejected this.

"In the past year, I have condemned injustice with equal vehemence in visits to Zaire, the Sudan, Ethiopia and Panama.

"I also condemn any Arab country which may be breaking the oil embargo against South Africa as strongly as I condemn Israel's reported military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa."

He said: "As strongly as I identify with the striving of peoples for freedom, I deplore just as strongly the use of violence—whether it is the violence of those seeking to change the status quo or those seeking to uphold it.

"It is necessary though, to go beyond the vigorous denunciation of violence.

"We must go further by insisting on the removal of the conditions which are conducive to violence."

Archbishop Tutu said the visit had been planned as a pilgrimage of prayer and peace.

THE STAR's Foreign News Service reports that Archbishop Tutu drew tumultuous applause when he told a Palestinian crowd in Beit Sahour in the Occupied West Bank on Monday: "Victory in your struggle for sovereign nationhood is assured because God is on your side."

Thousands of Palestinians climbed trees and stood on each other's shoulders in an effort to catch a glimpse of the Archbishop who told them:

"We support the struggle of the Palestinian people for nationhood. We say also that your brothers and sisters, the Jews, have a right to an independent state".

Archbishop Tutu said: "Peace is coming to this land because it is God's will, and nobody can stop it."

Hundreds of heavily armed Israeli troops stood by watchfully as the largely Arab crowd roared PLO slogans and waved olive branches.

Later, during a Christmas Day service in East Jerusalem, Archbishop Tutu called on the Israelis to negotiate "with those whom the Palestinians themselves regard as their authentic representatives"—another apparent reference to the PLO.

In Bethlehem, Arabs poured into the streets to greet the Archbishop's convoy, giving the victory sign and calling out their welcome.

Archbishop Tutu yesterday defended his criticism of Israeli's treatment of Palestinians and Claimed that former Israeli leaders have engaged in terrorism, reports SAPA-AP.

Minister of Religion Zevulun Hammer told the Nobel Peace Prize winner that he showed a "simple lack of understanding" of the problems of the Middle East.

Israelis were highly critical of Archbishop Tutu's pilgrimage, and the South African human rights activist said an Israeli shouted "black Nazi pig" at him during one rally.

He said despite the insults, he hoped his visit would increase understanding between Arabs and Jews.

25 Dec Press Review on Current Problems, Issues MB2512115189

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY TIMES

'Peace on Earth' Closer Than in Past Few Decades—Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 24 December in a page 22 editorial states "Peace on earth—the message of this blessed season—may be closer to realisation this Christmas Eve than it has "in for four or five decades." After noting that "the idea of liberty and democratic government" is gaining momentum around the world, the newspaper warns that "the danger is that our own benighted continent may be forgotten as the nations of the northern hemisphere become ever more pre-occupied with their own affairs and the economic prosperity that is bound to follow the outbreak of peace. Largely passed by in the technological revolution that shaped the post-war world, huge bits of Africa are—truly—in danger of dying." However, in South Africa, "we end the year with hope flickering anew. As with perestroika, so with Pretoriastroika. Our ruling establishment has at last realised that the old game is up and seems seriously committed to shaping a new and more just future."

TRANSVALER

World Notices De Klerk's Initiatives—Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 20 December writes in a page 6 editorial that "South Africa is used to false images, blind condemnation, and distorted views expressed abroad. Occasionally it is nice to hear a little encouragement and to take note of sober perspectives." "The most sober view came from Dr Chester Crocker, who said South Africa has the best chance of building a truly democratic, prosperous society." "At an African states' Lusophone summit meeting in Lisbon, President de Klerk's reform initiatives have been noted." "Past experience has taught us not to beat the drums too soon,

but at least the latest development gives us courage and offers welcome breathing space against the numerous negative views."

DIE BURGER

Not Yet Time for Talks—"At a weekend meeting a Pan-Africanist Congress leader said that the time for negotiations in South Africa is not yet ripe," writes Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 19 December in a page 26 editorial. "According to him, the South African Government has not yet been brought to its knees. There is a strong feeling that this view is held by many in reactionary circles." "What many leftists cannot understand is that they are not dealing with a colonial situation. The government is sovereign and has decided to negotiate a new dispensation from a position of strength." "Therefore, the government will not be forced to the negotiating table from a position of weakness. Far from it. The quicker this is realized, the better it will be for the country."

Government 'Cannot Be Prescribed To'—In a page 24 editorial, Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 20 December warns that internationally the "principle of outside interference in the internal affairs of a country is so unacceptable that this is written into the UN Charter." "A case in point is Nelson Mandela's release." "Even Margaret Thatcher should realize that the South African Government cannot be prescribed to on this issue." "Mrs Thatcher has a right to express her opinion on the Mandela affair, but for most South Africans who respect her as an opponent of sanctions, this type of meddling is unacceptable. South Africa will make its own decision."

DIE BURGER

RSA Handling of Comoros Issue 'Diplomatic Success'—"The manner in which South Africa handled the recent situation in the Comoros indicates a diplomatic success," notes Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 20 December in a page 24 editorial. "It is no wonder that South Africa's involvement in the Comoros is described as a 'showcase' of the aid that the Republic offers Africa—given the opportunity." "With this sort of action, South Africa has shown a readiness to become involved in and to make a contribution to progress on the African Continent."

United States Demonstrates 'Arrogance' in Panama—Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 21 December says in a page 20 editorial that with the "U.S. invasion of Panama yesterday a very important principle has been violated. It is the question of one state trying to overthrow another." "It is clear that this cannot simply be done because one state objects to the actions of another." "The reasons for the U.S. show of force apparently lie in the domestic sphere. For months President Bush has been accused of being a weakling because a few months ago he failed to take the initiative in a Panamanian coup attempt. President Bush wanted to show the American people that he can act with strength."

"Without wanting to defend General Noriega in any way, one cannot but seriously question America's arrogance."

Mugabe Fails With Public Party Policy—In a second editorial on the same page, DIE BURGER says that "attempts by Zimbabwean President Mugabe to breathe new life into his party's Marxist-Leninist socialist principles will convince no one." "In practice, nothing has emerged from this policy. In reality President Mugabe is trying to butter his slice of bread on both sides." "In public he announces obsolete socialism, while in reality he espouses capitalism. In this way he can neither improve his credibility nor create greater foreign economic confidence."

DIE REPUBLIKEIN

Namibia Needs Investment in People, Not Defense—"It would be irresponsible of any country to enter the future without being able to bear arms," warns Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans on 20 December in a page 4 editorial. "But it would be equally irresponsible to waste manpower on defense while human development potential does not depend on military preparedness. Those who want Namibia militarily prepared—when there is no threat—are trying to provide employment. This is short-sighted. Namibia, with its small population, needs to invest in its human potential. Production is the answer to our existence, not defense, for we are not threatened. A modest security force is enough; nothing more."

27 Dec Press Review on Current Problems, Issues
MB2712101089

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

'Boldness' of De Klerk Initiatives Surprise Nation—"It would be churlish of even his most vehement critics not to admit Mr de Klerk has surprised the nation by the boldness of his initiatives and the energy with which he has tackled a daunting job," declares Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 27 December in a page 12 editorial. "But it would be complacent for even ardent political fans not to face the fact that the real test lies ahead." THE STAR believes the "imperative steps that must be taken" include lifting the emergency regulations, releasing detainees, and "making the release of Mr Nelson Mandela the opportunity for drawing banned and restricted organisations into real dialogue and quickly turning preliminary dialogue into full-scale negotiation." If De Klerk "does these things, he deserves co-operation from credible black leaders." "De Klerk has made a positive start. He will be pressed hard to keep it up."

BUSINESS DAY

Churches Cannot Turn Backs on De Klerk Talks Invitation—A page 4 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS

DAY in English on 27 December refers to President de Klerk's invitation to churches in South Africa to meet with him for talks, saying it is a "move which must surely be taken at face value by the churches. There will be natural caution, and a wish to avoid being seen as co-opted members of the President's 'team', but the churches cannot turn their backs on him."

SOWETAN

Ceausescu Death 'Message' for RSA Leaders—
Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 27 December in its page 6 editorial states: "While it is difficult to celebrate the death of any leader, the execution of Ceausescu and his wife must further spur the spirit of democracy that is sweeping Eastern Europe. The message is clear to all world leaders, including South Africans. History is on the side of the masses who are tired of dictatorship and oppression."

*Assassination Commission of Inquiry Requested

34010069B Johannesburg BEELD
in Afrikaans 2 Nov 89 p 20

[Text] The David Webster Trust asked the government yesterday in Johannesburg to set up an "independent commission of inquiry" to look into the Police's apparent inability to make progress in investigating the assassination of Dr David Webster "and other similar incidents."

The trust was founded 6 months ago after Dr Webster, a sociologist and important opponent of apartheid, was shot dead in broad daylight in front of his house in Troyeville, Johannesburg.

According to the trust, a public, judicial commission of inquiry should look into what it calls the "systematic inability" of the Police to make progress in investigating incidents such as the one in which Dr Webster was murdered.

According to the trust, a total of 49 "opponents of apartheid" have been killed since 1977, while 10 have disappeared and there have been 160 attempted murders. The murder of Mr Robert Smit—at the time a National Party candidate in a parliamentary by-election in Springs—and of his wife Jeanne-Cora is also included in the list.

In the meantime, the reward for information leading to the arrest of Dr Webster's murderer has risen to more than 150,000 rands.

Mr Nico Cloete of UDUSA [Union of Democratic University Staff Associations] said that various academic organizations have promised more than 130,000 rands as reward money.

Combined with the rewards offered by the Police and others, it totals "more than 150,000 rands." Mr Cloete said that this amount could grow even larger in the near future.

*Race Issue Raised in White Tennis League

34010070A Johannesburg BEELD
in Afrikaans 19 Oct 89 p 9

[Article by Sonnette Lombaard: "'Race' Out of NTTV By-Laws: Tension in North Over 'Open Tennis'"]

[Text] Tension is flaring up in the Northern Transvaal Tennis Association (NTTV), after the white Saturday Tennis League—with which 56 clubs are affiliated—decided "under pressure" to amend its by-laws so that there is no reference to race.

This decision was made two evenings ago in Pretoria at a meeting of the tennis league after the NTTV, with which the league is affiliated, asked clubs in a letter to explicitly confirm that there is no reference to race in their by-laws.

Mr Johan Barnard, president of the South African Tennis Union (SATU) warned all the provincial associations as early as last March that the membership of clubs that discriminate against players on the basis of race or color will be suspended immediately.

An outraged Mr Boet Endemann, chairman of the Saturday Tennis League, confirmed yesterday that that league had decided to change its by-laws. Before hanging up, he said that this means that "coolies, coloreds, and blacks can now play on our courts."

Members of the tennis league pointed out yesterday that the change in the by-laws still does not mean that nonwhite players can become members of the clubs in question.

Both the league and each club's executive board have their own rules, and all applications to be allowed into a club must first be approved.

Mr Org van Zyl, president of the NTTV, said earlier that the northern Transvaal and other provincial tennis associations subscribe to SATU policy and are obligated to execute it.

Of the 67 clubs in the NTTV's jurisdiction, 11 are directly affiliated with the association, and 56 are with the Saturday Tennis League. The 11 that are directly affiliated have already confirmed to the NTTV that their by-laws contain no reference to race and that they fully support SATU policy.

*'Relations Officers' Patrol Parks

34010070C Johannesburg BEELD
in Afrikaans 3 Nov 89 p 12

[Text] The first six park relations officers in Pretoria were recently posted in parks following 6 months of intensive training.

A couple of years ago, following problems in certain Pretoria parks, the city council decided to fence in all the city's parks. All parks in Pretoria have been open to all races since 1973.

In order to combat the problems, the council last year also voted to hire 19 relations officers for the parks. The relations officers, all blacks, will keep an eye on workers, parks, and open spaces.

According to Mr Frank Oosthuizen, chief administrative official of the council's parks and recreation division, more than 100 applications were received initially.

Of that hundred, only six met the strict requirements. Those six men attended courses over the past 6 months, including instruction in applied law, human relations, radio communication, and motorbike operation.

The executive committee will also consider applicants for the remaining 13 posts later this month, Mr Oosthuizen said.

According to him, the council has identified 17 parks in Pretoria where problems can arise. Although 19 posts have been created, two relations officers will be used to relieve others.

After training, the relations officers are equipped with a uniform, motorbike and radio. They are in direct contact with the main office at Munitoria.

However, the officers will not serve only those 17 parks; from time to time, they will also visit surrounding parks with their motorbikes, Mr Oosthuizen said.

***Soviet Professor Writes on DRC Racism**

34000237C Johannesburg THE NEW NATION
in English 3-9 Nov 89 p 20

[Text] Neither the forced removals of black communities nor imprisonment of their leadership, backed by the white Dutch Reformed Church (DRC), would deter them from striving for their liberation.

This was said by Soviet theology lecturer at the University of Moscow, Dr Vladimir Tikhomirov, in his paper titled: "The Dutch Reformed Church of South Africa and Apartheid." He based his argument on his study of the church's historical support of racism over more than 130 years.

According to him the church's peripheral shift from supporting apartheid was an acknowledgement of the theological and political dimemmas inherent in the apartheid system.

"You cannot evict, destroy or imprison a whole people," Tikhomirov argued.

"This is realised by an ever growing number of priests of the [Dutch] Reformed Church who urge their congregations to actively struggle against the shameful apartheid

system and to negotiate with the opposition led by the African National Congress."

Tikhomirov cited the adoption of a resolution which endorsed and committed the DRC to the implementation of racism in its congregations. The resolution was adopted during the 9th Synod of the Cape—then known as the Cape Colony.

He pointed out that in motivating the resolution the church "deemed desirable and in keeping with the Bible that the black parishes should worship and conduct parish activities in a separate building or institution wherever there are difficulties stemming from human weakness and interference with Christ's mission among [the] pagans."

Tikhomirov said this document from the synod represented the first official confirmation that segregation was the basis of the DRC's policy.

"No other religious doctrine has so greatly manifested the political development of [South Africa]," he said.

Tikhomirov believes that the development of the political situation in South Africa largely depends on the ideology preached by the DRC. He said this was so because most members of the National Party belonged to the DRC.

In support of his argument regarding the working relations of the DRC and the Afrikaans hierarchy Tikhomirov said that the 19th century president of the boer republic in the Transvaal, Paul Kruger, was the "first to apply the Calvinist division of society between the few 'chosen' and 'the rest' to the history of the Boers." Considering the boers to be God's chosen people, Kruger called the Africans "a lawless people," he said.

"By the end of the 19th century racism and segregation were already inalienable features of the policy of the Dutch Reformed Church."

According to him the church also expressed its full approval of the NP [National Party]'s racist policy when it came into power in 1948.

"Even the very structures of that church reflect the racist nature of its ideology."

Tikhomirov continued: "Today, the Church tries to distance itself from 'worldly matters', confining itself to serving God alone."

"Despite the demonstration of its distancing itself from worldly matters and calling for tolerance, the leaders of the Dutch Reformed Church are against manifestations of radicalism within the church itself," he said.

He said the decision to merge the black and coloured branches of the church no later than 1991, and create a non-racial church has started a wave of persecution of its advocates.

***Churches To Establish Alternative High Schools**

34000236C Johannesburg THE NEW NATION
in English 3-9 Nov 89 p 5

[Text] The South African Council of Churches (SACC), in conjunction with other community-based organisations, is to establish an alternative high school education programme from January next year.

This scheme, initiated two months ago, will be jointly run with the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC) and the South African Catholic Bishops Conference (SACBC).

This week, the coordinating committee, under the auspices of the SACC, issued a report compiled by the Education Policy Unit of the University of the Witwatersrand, outlining the persistent crisis in township schools.

It was announced that while a substantial number of students did not gain entry to schools for one reason or another this year, the situation might be worse next year.

According to a spokesperson for the SACC Education department, Sheila Sisulu, it is estimated that of the 40,000 Standard 10 students due to write examinations this year, almost half are expected to repeat.

"It is this very kind of situation which has prompted us to take up the cudgels and think of an alternative plan on education. Real demand for schooling is substantially high," said Sisulu.

The aims and objectives of the programme will be:

- to provide opportunities for high school students ejected from state formal education systems to attain their educational goals;
- to provide educational enrichment and support programmes for students in formal schools;
- to explore and use established and innovative educational approaches that will meet immediate needs of students, and
- to seek and develop educational models that will begin to address the requirements of a post apartheid system of education.

It was disclosed that the only bulwark against the vacuum created by this situation and the continued intransigence of the Department of Education and Training, will be sound organisation by all those involved in education.

The statement further added that "with greater insight into the workings of the system, students, teachers and principals could realise that their response to the disfunctions could be more effective if they acted together in some or other organised way."

***Black Town Councils Face Rent Backlog Crisis**

34010070B Johannesburg BEELD
in Afrikaans 1 Nov 89 p 9

[Text] Notices were delivered yesterday morning to the town councils of Soweto and Lekoa in which those councils were warned that action will be taken against them unless they get their "house in order" within 60 days.

This step comes as a result of a backlog in rent and service money in the two residential areas since 1986, amounting to 278.7 million and 105.3 million rands, respectively.

There is also displeasure about the Soweto town council's provision of services to the community and the way in which the Lekoa town council operates.

Mr Olaus van Zyl, member of the executive committee in charge of local governments and roads, said yesterday afternoon at a news conference in Pretoria that action will definitely be taken against the councils if they do not heed the warnings.

In the case of Soweto, that action could be a transfer of some of the council's responsibilities and authorities to another person or body; in the case of Lekoa, it could even mean that the entire town council is stripped of its responsibilities.

He said that the Soweto town council in general provides inadequate services to the community; fails to act against residents who do not pay municipal bills; fails to demand payment of overdue debts and rent and service money; fails to sell housing; and fails to comply with financial regulations.

The result of this that nearly half of the approximately 15 million rands that is paid each month to that council is used for carry-over financing, in order to compensate for the lack of income from rent money and service fees.

"With Lekoa, we are also unhappy with the way in which the council operates. There has been a power struggle under way within the town council for some time now. Since the municipal election last year, there have already been four different executive committees elected.

"This creates confusion among the residents and also means that no attention is being devoted to important community services. It is obvious that this council has long since ceased to have the interests of the community at heart.

"We do not expect them to rectify everything within 2 months. The purpose of the notices is that they must now convince the administrator that they can and will take the necessary steps," Mr Van Zyl said.

He added that although the town councils are autonomous bodies that make their own decisions, it is the administrator's responsibility to protect the community and see to it that it does not suffer detrimental effects.

***Venda Official Announces Huge Deficit**

34000236A Johannesburg SOWETAN
in English 8 Nov 89 p 4

[Article by Mathatha Tsedu]

[Text] Venda have a deficit of R131 million for the current financial year, the homeland's director general for finance, Mr M R Madula, confirmed yesterday.

The deficit, which effectively means that the homeland spent R131 million more than it had budgeted for, was a result of "needs always being greater than the means," Madula said.

Madula also confirmed that the homeland appointed the Central Merchant Bank last month to negotiate the rescheduling of its debts which amounted to R393 million.

Madula said the deficit did not represent a financial crisis in the "independent" homeland.

"You must remember that you cannot just stop building a road or a clinic just because you have no money. Sometimes you have to stretch yourself even beyond your means. Inflation also played a great part in the deficit," he said.

He said the bank would advise on the financing and management of the state debt and deficit. The debt was for loans which were due for repayment. The government was however unable to meet those commitments and the bank is to negotiate the rescheduling of this debt.

The bank would also develop and formulate a funding strategy for Venda based on information supplied, he said. The government expected a report from the bank.

***Unions Increase Campaign Against Privatization**

34000237A Johannesburg THE NEW NATION
in English 3-9 Nov 89 p 21

[Text] COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions]'s four public sector unions have resolved to take forward their fight against privatisation by forming united local and regional structures to take forward the national campaign against privatisation.

The National Education, Health and Allied Workers' Union (Nehawu); SA [South Africa] Railway and Harbour Workers' Union (Sarihuw); Post and Telecommunication Workers' Association (Potwa) and the SA Municipal Workers' Union (Samwu) have also resolved to educate the community about the state's attempts to sell off the public's assets to big business.

They hope this will lead to a united grassroots campaign against privatisation, which will result in job losses and expensive services.

The first moves towards united action between the four unions and the community took place on October 14,

with marches through major urban centres focusing on the Labour Relations Amendment Act (LRAA) and privatisation.

The health sector is also beginning to consolidate itself to fight privatisation, in which the government plans to sell off 44 hospitals to private businesses.

Nehawu, the National Medical and Dental Association (Namda), SA Health Workers' Congress (Sahwco), Organisation for Appropriate Social Services in SA (Oasssa) and Concerned Social Workers (CSW) have been meeting in various regions to discuss joint action against privatisation.

"Action against privatisation will cement the unity we are talking about in the health sector," said Nehawu national health sector organiser Monde Mondtshwa.

"We have been told that the health sector will be the last to be privatised, but in Nehawu we have not been lulled by this.

"At Hillbrow, Baragwanath and Johannesburg hospitals they have already privatised the security. We think catering and laundry could be next, because this was the pattern in Britain and they [the government] seem to be following Britain.

"We plan to mobilise the support of the community and mass organisations."

Post Office (PO) officials say privatisation is to start in 1989/90, but plans for privatisation are already at an advanced stage.

Already the PO is being divided into independent "business units" which are beginning to function as completely separate departments.

Cross-subsidisation, where a profitable department subsidises other departments that run at a loss, is also being phased out as the government attempts to turn a public service into a profitable business.

Postal workers have also been transferred to different branches as a result of "rationalisation."

In Creighton, in Natal, workers who went on strike recently were told by the manager that he was not prepared to deal with their problems as their yard was going to be closed down and they would be transferred.

Potwa fears that, if its members contest their transfers, they will be dismissed.

"The Post Office says it is prepared to guarantee that no one will lose their jobs when the postal services are privatised," said Potwa.

"But we don't believe that they will be able to make this guarantee if they sell off the public sector. The Post Office is likely to protect only its white workers' jobs," added the union.

"This has been the case right from the 1940s when the government embarked on a campaign to solve the 'poor white problems' and filled government posts with whites."

At present, 80 percent of African postal workers are employed as casuals.

Potwa, together with Nehawu, Sarhwu and Samwu, are planning a massive anti-privatisation media campaign.

Sarhwu members are also being transferred as the government prepares to divide its largest corporation, the SA Transport Services (Sats), into small business components.

In the last six years, 94,000 Sats workers have lost their jobs as positions are frozen to make way for privatisation.

Like the Post Office, Sats is dividing into small business units and doing away with cross-subsidisation.

In Durban harbour, a private company, Rennies, has already taken over the coal loading department.

Municipal workers are also fighting for their jobs in the face of moves to sell off various departments to private companies.

***Trade Organization Urges New Focus on Exports.**
34000238A Johannesburg *FINANCIAL MAIL*
in English 10 Nov 89 p 103

[Text] Exporters were urged to look beyond strong trade figures, expand their capacity and broaden strategies when the SA [South Africa] Foreign Trade Organisation gathered for its annual meeting this week in Johannesburg.

"Overall export performance recovered strongly in 1988/1989," says organisation chairman Jan Bouwer. "Total export earnings amounted to nearly R57bn, a 26-percent rise over the previous year. Non-gold exports increased by a remarkable 39 percent, while net gold earnings rose by only 7 percent."

But Bouwer says the country still needs to develop a broad export strategy involving all aspects of industrial, financial and fiscal policy.

"The strategy must harness resources to achieve real export growth of 20 percent (a nominal growth of 35-40 percent), in order to support economic growth of 5 percent a year. There is no other way to implement essential socio-economic programmes, create additional jobs and, at the same time, pay for its imports and settle international debt," he says.

While the organisation, and the Department of Trade & Industry, assisted in opening up markets for exporters, "the search for new export products and the development of viable new export markets met with the problem of lack of available products for export."

Bouwer ascribes insufficient export capacity to the:

- Short-term attractions of the improved local market;
- Low priority placed on exports by too many manufacturers and producers;
- Lack of commitment of a fixed percentage of production to exports; and
- Political uncertainty, high inflation and high interest rates.

"Increased export capacity is the key to export development: the new incentives and structural adjustment programmes must be geared above all towards achieving a dramatic change in the present situation," he says.

One problem is unfilled export orders. Warren Clewlow, the organisation's deputy chairman, hears the complaints from foreign buyers and local exporters. "The complaints are so prevalent that we feel the underlying cause is possibly a more serious restraint on our manufactured exports than international trade restrictions."

Successful export companies consistently commit part of their production to export. "These companies regard development of their international business as an integral part of their strategic plans in order to spread their risks and build a rand hedge for their earnings," says Clewlow.

Though finance for export-dedicated plant is available from the Industrial Development Corp, Clewlow maintains there's a better solution.

"At the end of the day, it is a question of management and strategic planning," he says. "A nationwide drive towards multiple shifts would develop huge additional export potential while offering substantial employment opportunities without increasing investment in capital expenditure or imported equipment."

An organisation survey found that more than 70 percent of companies not yet working multiple shifts would introduce additional shifts "if there was greater certainty that export markets would be identified for their products."

"The message here is clearly that a climate of confidence in exports is needed and that the potential is considerable," Clewlow says.

Bouwer would also like to see "enabling legislation" that would allow private property developers or local communities to establish free ports, industrial preferential zones, theme parks and similar facilities.

"A point usually overlooked is that the concentration of transport, packaging, freight forwarding, warehousing, financial and other support services creates synergy directly benefiting export development," he says.

For its part, the organisation has upgraded its services to the exporting fraternity by launching a database that allows clients to plug into the latest legal, political and

regulatory developments of the 12-nation EEC's integrated market planned for 1992.

The Department of Trade & Industry is also modernising its foreign activities by establishing a database of registered exporters and it is linking all its overseas offices with Pretoria, according to Trade & Industry Minister Kent Durr.

"In order to improve the cost-effectiveness of the 34 overseas offices in 28 countries, an extensive screening and re-training of personnel has begun," Durr says. "These offices will operate on a management-by-objective basis in future. I will take a personal interest in these arrangements and the appointments made."

***Eskom To Fund Self-Help Projects for NUM**

34000237B Johannesburg THE NEW NATION
in English 3-9 Nov 89 p 22

[Text] Relief for workers retrenched from Eskom in January is at hand after the parastatal agreed to make R1-million available to them to set up self-help projects.

This follows lengthy negotiations between Eskom and the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) to resolve the dispute over the retrenchments.

According to the agreement, the money will be put into a special fund which will be managed by a 12-person governing board made up of six representatives from Eskom and six representatives from the trade unions recognised by Eskom.

The fund will be used to set up a scheme to help the workers establish projects to support themselves.

If the governing board believes a project is economically viable, grants, loans and technical, educational and managerial help will be available to help establish it.

The fund is the first of its kind in South Africa [SA], and has been hailed as a major victory by the NUM.

When NUM members were dismissed in the past, the union battled to help them.

For example, after the 1987 mineworkers' strike in which 10,000 workers lost their jobs, the union established co-operatives in Phalaborwa, Lesotho and the Transkei to help them.

However, the mining houses did not contribute a cent towards these co-ops and the union had to raise money on its own.

The Eskom agreement means that the union has been able to pressurise the company into accepting that it is responsible for the welfare of the retrenched workers.

The only other similar agreement reached over retrenchments was concluded last year between Frame Textiles and the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers'

Union of SA (Actwusa), which has since become part of the SA Clothing and Textile Workers' Union (Sactwu).

However, the agreement is much more specific, with retrenched workers producing and selling goods to Frame.

The Eskom agreement allows workers more freedom to decide what projects they would like to embark on. The Frame agreement, on the other hand, guarantees workers a market for their goods.

It is likely that the government board of the Eskom self-help scheme will consider the economic viability of projects very carefully before deciding to help finance them. This will reduce the risk of workers' projects collapsing.

***Problems Confronting Computer Industry Noted**

34000239A Johannesburg FINANCIAL MAIL
in English 17 Nov 89 pp 28-29

[Article by Simon Cashmore]

[Text] The sparkling days of the 1986-1987 boom have left the computer industry with a severe hangover.

The shake-out could prove radical as interest rates and the cost of imports climb; and slackening demand for traditional computer products becomes a way of life. Two JSE [Johannesburg Stock Exchange]-listed computer companies have been placed in the hands of the liquidators since August—Murray & Roberts subsidiary GBS and Central Data Systems (CDS)—while Punch Line, Ohio and Thruput posted losses this year.

Non-listed companies Silicon Computer, Carnaby Computer and Meertech have ceased trading in the past 12 weeks to leave at least 200 without jobs. Malbak subsidiary Protea Data Systems (PDS) has made a series of restructures to stem losses and this month laid off 21 of its 124 employees.

Even Barlow Rand's Technology Systems International (TSI), SA [South Africa]'s largest computer conglomerate, has felt the chill. Losses at its microcomputer distribution company, Technology Systems Distribution (TSD)—estimated to be as high as R6m—substantially tempered the group's results. It announced last week that taxed profits rose 16 percent to R86.7m on a turnover up 24 percent to R1.4bn.

In fairness, much of TSD's losses were start-up costs—the company was formed last November by the merger of former Reunert Computers subsidiary Sapec and ISM's entry level systems division—and because of technical problems with its own-brand PCs. TSI is confident it will be in the black this year.

The squeeze is being felt hardest in the microcomputer business. One of the fastest growing sectors of the industry—revenues in 1988 grew 80 percent to more than R1bn and are forecast to grow a further 46 percent

this year—it is highly price-sensitive and heavily over-traded. Not only are distributors such as Punch Line, TSD and PDS feeling the strain but many of the more than 1,000 microcomputer retailers and dealers throughout the country are under extreme financial pressure. Vendors of larger systems are also beginning to struggle.

The computer industry has a history of impressive growth. Market research firm Business & Marketing Intelligence (BMI) estimates revenues from computers and related equipment grew 47 percent in 1988 to reach R4.26bn. Allowing for the fall in the value of the rand, inflation and the impact of import surcharges, the company puts the industry's real growth at about 35 percent.

BMI divisional manager Brian Neilson expects real growth to slip to 15 percent this year. In the next few years, as the economy turns down the computer industry could slip into a negative rate of growth, he says. Rationalisation lies ahead.

The computer industry is highly susceptible to economic cycles. It is locally, by and large, a trading industry: there is very little primary design or manufacture. So analogies with the consolidation of the US computer industry are at best tenuous. SA is estimated to have spent R1.4bn on imported computer equipment in 1988—about 40 percent of the total import bill for electronics equipment. This year, microcomputers alone are expected to account for R470m.

Companies such [as] TSI and Siltek are placing considerable emphasis on local design and manufacture but their impact on the computer industry's foreign exchange costs are negligible. SA will depend on overseas technology. Of the local computer conglomerates only Siltek, which operates at least two overseas subsidiaries, can boast a significant stream of offshore revenues.

While harsh economic factors are taking their toll there is a far greater influence at work—the dramatic shift in power in the local market. At the beginning of 1986 up to 70 percent of the commercial computer market was controlled by multinational suppliers and the rest by local firms. This ratio has now more than reversed.

In the past three years more than a dozen of the world's leading computer suppliers—including IBM, Unisys, Xerox, Control Data Corp, McDonnell Douglas and Honeywell—have bowed to economic and political pressure and divested. The last of the US computer companies to sell out was NCR. In April it sold 50.1 percent of NCR SA to Fintech for R28.4m and the remaining shareholding to an unidentified European consortium. The only wholly owned multinational computer companies left are Italy's Olivetti and West Germany's Nixdorf.

Siemens, Philips and ICI have retained a presence in partnership with local investors. Malbak owns 50 percent of ICL's holding company, ICL Technology Holdings, Sanlam holds an undisclosed minority stake in SA

Philips; and its Sankorp and Gencor groups each holds 16 percent of the local Siemens subsidiary (together with the Industrial Development Corporation).

The exodus of multinational vendors has opened the way for SA's industrial and financial conglomerates to grab a share. The departing multinationals, with the exception of Eastman Kodak and Dun & Bradstreet, were eager to sell their SA companies and enter into long-term distribution agreements with their new owners. The vacuum left by departing US suppliers was quickly filled by a handful of locally owned conglomerates:

- TSE was formed in October 1987 by the merger of Barlow Rand's Reunert (Computer with IBM agent and former IBM subsidiary ISM);
- Fintech, the information technology arm of the Altron electronics and electrical group, moved into the computer industry by buying into Punch Line in 1986. The company took control of the SA interests of Xerox (June 1987), Intergraph (September 1987) and NCR (April 1989);
- Siltek was formed in 1984 by the merger of Radiokom's components and communications firms—Tecnetics, Base 2, Microsciences and Promilect—with Anglovaal's Grinaker Data Systems, Zytron and GDS subsidiaries. It took over Amdahl's two local subsidiaries, Amdahl SA and Tran Systems, (March 1987) and McDonnell Douglas's CMC and McAuto Health Services (June 1987) and Hewlett-Packard SA (March 1989);
- Datakor, whose holding company is Sankorp's Mercedes Information Technology, merged with the former business of Unisys SA in August 1988 to form Unidata; and
- Unidev subsidiary Cortech was built around the group's acquisition of Control Data Corp's SA subsidiary last year.

SA's new computer giants—TSI, Siltek, Fintech, Datakor and Cortech—all looked to the JSE to provide funding for their expansions. They were joined by a variety of small- and medium-sized independent computer companies keen to take advantage of the bull market. In the euphoria surrounding the listings before the October 1987 Crash the potential of many of these independent companies was overestimated by many investors. Companies such as Don Gray Computer Holdings, Unitech, Computer Warehouse and SA CRB have been absorbed by other firms and quietly slipped from the JSE.

The period of consolidation is far from over. The biggest to date occurred in August when Siltek announced its intention to take over microcomputer distributor M&PD Electronics. Siltek is one of the star performers among the computer companies on the JSE. In August, Siltek and M&PD announced year-end after-tax profits of R23.4m and R17m and are estimated to have a combined turnover of R750m.

At the other end of the scale, Cortech acquired ailing SA CRB, which has since delisted, and recently bought 36 percent of struggling Ohio. The conglomerates have been quick to capitalise on the poor performance of the smaller independent vendors. In September, Datakor acquired the maintenance base of liquidated GBS; Cortech is negotiating to take over the Unix business of defunct Silicon Computer; and Siltek has picked up the Prime Computer business of provisionally liquidated CDS.

The most common reason for the poor performance of many small- and medium-sized computer companies, on and off the JSE, has been the dearth of sound financial controls. Often from a technical or sales background, management all too frequently lacked the financial skills to cope with the computer industry's fast growth. A lot of companies—particularly in the heavily traded microcomputer market where margins hover around 20 percent—have grown too quickly. High interest rates have taken out many, says Venture Computer MD Gary Combrink, and more will be in trouble in the next six months.

Departure from the company's original business objectives has also caused problems for many computer firms. Examples are plentiful. CDS, a supplier of Prime minicomputers, announced a locally developed range of Unix computers, estimated to have cost the company R7m, in February. By October the company had applied for provisional liquidation with debts of R33.5m and not one of its local Unix machines sold.

Unix supplier Silicon Computer made an aggressive bid for Wang minicomputer business late last year and opened branches throughout the country. The directors applied for the company's provisional liquidation 12 months later. Ohio expanded its business from that of a microcomputer systems supplier to broad-based computer vendor. The company is now selling off its 70 percent stake in loss-making microcomputer distributor Thruput, which Ohio chief executive Rob Brothers believes cost the firm at least R5.5m.

It is not only the independent vendors that frequently lack experienced managers. "There's a dearth of management expertise throughout SA," says Siltek MD Mike McGrath. In a move designed to retain the focus of each of its businesses, Siltek has resisted rationalising its infrastructure and consists of more than a dozen autonomous companies. The approach contrasts with that of Datakor which merged its computer business with that of the former SA subsidiary of Unisys. Both have so far proved successful.

Management at former subsidiaries of US multinationals have had to make substantial adjustments to the way they run their businesses. Most US computer firms make their profits at the factory gates on the price of equipment when it is shipped to subsidiaries and distributors. Foreign subsidiaries are not geared to making big profits but rather to selling large quantities of product.

MD at former IBM subsidiary ISM Brian Mehl says the company's management has had to become financially orientated.

Management at ISM appears to have adapted well and the company is probably the main contributor to TSI's revenues.

One of the greatest challenges facing all levels of management is the ability to adapt to the fast-changing needs of the computer industry. Revenue growth in the computer industry is shifting from pieces of equipment to software and services.

Research firm BMI estimates local software revenues grew 50 percent in 1988 to reach R900m and expects this figure to hit the R1.82bn mark in 1990. TSI has already moved to capitalise on this growth by setting up TS Software and has taken a stake in electronic information provider ERNII. Siltek has a 25.1 percent stake in listed software company Q Data and has an option to increase this shareholding. Software companies are becoming much sought-after.

The economic slowdown is likely to strengthen the hand of computer conglomerates. Customers will increasingly look to the pedigree of their supplier as well as the quality of the products and services they are buying. Insulated by large customer bases and a wide-stream of revenues, groups such as TSI, Siltek and Datakor appear set to increase their market share. Fintech, after a bruising year, has much ground to make up but will almost certainly remain a major player. The jury is still out on Unidev's Cortech.

BMI's Neilson believes further rationalisation will take place within the conglomerates in the next few years. One possible outcome is a consolidation of Sanlam's computer interests so there is closer co-operation between companies such as Datakor; Malbak's ICL SA and Protea Technology; Siemens, Plessey and SA Philips.

Though life will become increasingly difficult for many small independent computer suppliers the diverse and fast-changing nature of the industry will ensure a healthy living for those which survive the economic squeeze.

According to Siltek's McGrath, who founded M&PD just six years ago, there will always be a place in the computer industry for small, well-run companies.

Computer companies can no longer rely on technology to achieve success. Sound business practices are the order of the day.

***Bophuthatswan Political Trends Analyzed**

34000239B Braamfontein WORK IN PROGRESS
in English Sep-Oct 89 pp 24-29

[Text] Leaders of independent bantustans find themselves in a political cul-de-sac. In Bophuthatswana, Lucas Mangope nonetheless continues to fill chief and

headmen positions with people loyal to himself rather than to the tribes concerned. Jo-Anne Collinge unravels some of the recent history.

Lucas Mangope, following closely in Pretoria's footsteps, is using his power to hire and fire traditional chiefs and headmen to shore up his shaky position.

Armed with a recently amended Tribal Authorities Act, which gives him additional powers to depose and install traditional leaders, Mangope imposed acting chiefs on two of the largest tribes, the Bafokeng of the Phokeng area and the Batlhaping of Taung.

These moves call to mind Pretoria's application of the Bantu Authorities Act in the 1950s when chiefs—throwing in their lot with the people resisting cattle-culling and land 'betterment' schemes—were deposed and usually banished from their areas.

It is surely no coincidence that both Chief Lebone Molotlegi of Phokeng and Chief Samuel Mankuroane of Taung, the men who have been replaced by Mangope's chosen, refuse to participate in Mangope's Bophuthatswana Democratic Party and indeed oppose the institution of independent bantustans.

Likewise, it is surely more than a matter of chance that both Taung and Phokeng were known areas of support for the Progressive People's Party [PPP]. The PPP became the official opposition in 1987. It was banned the following year after the abortive coup in which PPP leader Rocky Malebane Metsing was the military's choice of replacement for Mangope.

There are also indications that Mangope wishes to tame the resistance of the people of Braklaagte and Leeuwfontein, who were very unwillingly incorporated into Bophuthatswana earlier this year, by replacing those leaders who oppose him.

Braklaagte and Leeuwfontein form part of the Bafurutse area, west of Zeerust. The Bafurutse cannot have forgotten how their paramount chief Abram Moiloa of Dinokana refused to comply with the Bantu Authorities Act—to order the tribe's women to take out passes. This action led to his summary deposition in 1957.

The issue of passes divided the chiefs into men of the people and men of Pretoria. Mangope, a junior chief in the Bafurutse village of Motsvedi supported the issuing of passes to women—and was physically attacked by his tribesmen for doing so.

Just two years after the outrage of the firing of Moiloa—an inefficient chief, by many accounts, but after all the most senior chief in the most senior of all Batswana tribes—Mangope presided over the ceremony to set up the first regional authority in the Transvaal.

At this ceremony, Israel Moiloa was installed as chief of Dinokana and Mangope reportedly asked the Minister of Bantu Administration to 'lead us and we shall try to crawl'.

It could be argued that Mangope—a former clerk and teacher—was made by the Bantu Authorities Act of 1951 with its network of tribal, regional and territorial authorities. Therefore, it should come as no surprise that he continues to live by laws just like it.

At Taung, the issue of chieftainship came to a head more than a year ago. Police forcibly removed chief Samuel Mankuroane's property from the tribal office, preparing for the installation of Mangope's chosen man, Stephen Molale.

Mankuroane acted as an assistant to the previous chief, Scotch Mankuroane, for almost a year prior to the chief's death. He was Scotch Mankuroane's designated successor, and had the approval of the royal family and the tribe at large.

After the chief's death in 1987, the royal family chose Mankuroane acting chief or regent, due to hold the position at least until Scotch's son was of age to be considered as chief.

Mankuroane is a young man—34 years old—and with a BComm degree from the University of Zululand is the most highly educated of the Batlhaping royal family. He believes his personal history, rather than his fairly low rank in the line of succession, is what disqualified him in Mangope's eyes.

Mankuroane says he was approached by a number of government members, including ministers, to join the Democratic Party soon after he was summoned from university to assist the ailing Chief Scotch. He declined: 'I believed it was not proper for a chief to support a particular party'.

He also had a long history of student activism, starting during his time at Pinagare College at Taung—a special school for the sons of chiefs and headmen. In June 1976—days before the Soweto uprising—he participated in a 'strike' at the school and was one of four pupils identified as ringleaders. He was arrested and eventually sentenced to a month in jail or R60 fine.

Expelled from Pinagare College after a government investigation into the boycott, he completed his schooling in Rustenburg before going to Fort Hare in 1980. There, his first year was interrupted by protests. He moved to the University of Zululand during a particularly turbulent period, when students were involved in bloody clashes with Inkatha and boycott action.

During his student years, Mankuroane also challenged the Bophuthatswana authorities over the administration of the parastatal development agency, Agricor, which had left many residents, including his mother, landless. He petitioned the government and led a delegation to Mmabatho.

It was quite clear that Mankuroane was not a pliable man and, from his talks at various community functions, it

was evident that he did not see bantustans as a long-term answer to the questions of popular representation and economic development.

After Mankuroane's selection as acting chief in late 1987, Mangope twice summoned the royal family to Mmabatho and tried to get them to change their selection of acting chief. A small faction was prepared to support an alternative nomination, but the majority was not.

Eventually in May 1988, Mangope sent officials to advise the Batlhaping that he had chosen an acting chief—a certain Boitumelo Lefatshe Mankuroane (whose nomination was subsequently dropped in favour of Molale when it was discovered he was illegitimate).

The tribe's reaction to the choice is clear from a transcript of the meeting. After introductory comments in which Samuel Mankuroane is described as 'merely a helper assisting in this kingdom', the official says: 'Batlhaping nation, we now announce that your interim leader is going to be Boitumelo Lefatshe Mankuroane'. The transcript notes at this point 'noise ... noise', and the official appeals: 'Please, Batlhaping, I can't continue in this noise'.

Another official takes over, appeals for quiet, and eventually hands over the platform to a member of the royal family, Rex Mankuroane, who is greeted with ululating. He says: 'I honour our visitors and in short I will say what has just been said here is not acceptable'. Another wave of ululation is recorded.

After this, Mankuroane and his supporters in the royal family went to court to seek his restoration as acting chief. They succeeded in obtaining an interim order, which would hold good until review proceedings on Mangope's decision to depose Mankuroane could be heard.

But the review proceedings were rendered academic by an amendment to the Traditional Authorities Act, which effectively ratified Mangope's actions.

Mankuroane, still under the impression that he was protected by an interim court order, was rudely awakened to the new reality when police arrived at the tribe's office last September and ordered him to vacate it.

The police also ordered him to attend a meeting at the magistrate's office. When he failed to appear, they started to scour the village in search of him. Villagers realised something was amiss and congregated at the kgotla. Seeing police break into the tribal office and remove their chief's goods, they began to protest. Teargas and shots were fired, residents say. Skirmishes broke out with the police, whose vehicles were stoned as groups of residents ran through the village shouting their support for the chief.

Meanwhile, Mankuroane had slipped through the roadblocks and headed for the Reef. He has already been

detained without trial on one occasion during the chieftainship battle and was not prepared to face a second bout. There were also those who warned him that his life was in danger.

In the old days of the Bantu Authorities' interference with chiefly powers, Pretoria often had to supplement deposition with banishment. Mangope, however, has powers which Pretoria then lacked: detention without trial. This means that out-of-favour chiefs don't have to be banished. They can be persuaded to simply take themselves into exile.

This was the course followed by Chief Lebone Molotlegi, paramount of the wealthiest tribe in Bophuthatswana. The Phokeng area, occupied by the Bafokeng, is rich in minerals and the tribe—some 250,000-strong—receives an average of R5-million a year in royalties from the Impala Platinum mine situated on its land outside Rustenburg.

After the 1987 Bophuthatswana elections, Mangope found himself for the first time facing an elected opposition—six members of the PPP. All six were returned by voters in the Bafokeng area.

This might have been assumed to be the reason for Mangope's clampdown on the Bafokeng—and on their chief's family in particular—after the bungled coup of February 1988.

A day after the coup, Molotlegi and his wife, Semane, were in Johannesburg where he had gone for medical tests for a serious heart condition. Armed men burst into their hotel room, demanding to see their passports. After these were produced, the guns were put away. The intruders allegedly said they were South African policemen, apparently on the lookout for PPP leader, Metsing.

The following day bantustan police raided the chief's residence and tribal offices in Phokeng. According to Semane Molotlegi, who obtained a court order to restrain the police from harassing her, the premises were visited and/or searched by police on no less than 19 occasions in five months.

During the third police visit, Molotlegi and his wife were detained and taken to Rooigrond prison near Mafikeng.

His health deteriorated rapidly during only two days in detention and he was transferred directly to hospital—but not before he had been subjected to ten hours of interrogation. He spent the following fortnight in a private clinic.

Semane Molotlegi was freed without charge after ten days, when her lawyers threatened court action. She returned home to face repeated police visits, a ban on meetings of the Bafokeng Women's Club which she headed, and the closure of Mahube Fashions, a clothing manufacturing project she had set up to fund community projects. When she launched a successful legal challenge to the ban on meetings and closure of the project,

Mangope outlawed both schemes outright on the grounds that they endangered public order.

The chief did not return home for long. Believing he might be redetained, he left for Gaborone, where he has lived for the last 18 months.

In his absence, Mangope has installed Molotlegi's brother, George Mokgware Molotlegi, as acting chief. This is contrary to the chief's wishes—he has nominated his rrangwane (youngest paternal uncle), Cecil Molotlegi Tumagole, to act during this period of absence as he has done on other occasions.

The matter of the rightful acting chief will be fought in court later this year.

Mangope, it is believed, argues the case for installing George Molotlegi as acting chief in terms of tribal tradition and the powers the president has in law over the selection of traditional leaders.

But he has been locked in conflict with the chief for several years and the question arises as to what role this played in Mangope's seeking to thwart his choice of a deputy.

The conflict between the Bafokeng and Mmabatho ran so deep that in 1983 the tribe applied to secede from the bantustan—a request that was never seriously considered.

Molotlegi is entitled as a chief to occupy a seat in the Bophuthatswana Assembly. He has never done so—not even when ordered by Mangope to be there. Unlike other chiefs, he refused to fly the bantustan flag outside the Bafokeng tribal offices.

Molotlegi's stance might have baffled those who know that he participated actively in the Tswana Territorial Authority, a forerunner of the bantustan.

He is understood to believe that tribal and ethnic structures have a place in society, but that it is ridiculous to elevate them to the status of nationhood.

An additional area of friction with Mangope has been in the court battle between the Bafokeng and Impala Platinum mine. With independence, Mangope inherited from Pretoria the position of trustee of the Bafokeng lands.

The Bafokeng went to court to try and secure the right to examine the financial documents of Impala Platinum—presumably to check that they were receiving the correct royalties. The practice had been for Mangope, and not the tribe, to have access to these financial records. The court action made it quite clear the tribe did not trust the trustee the apartheid system had foisted upon them.

Molotlegi lost the Impala Platinum case and was set to appeal against the judgment. With his brother now in charge, it is less certain that the appeal will be lodged.

Lebone Molotlegi is not universally liked. For instance, in the early '80s his tribal police acted brutally against the families of non-Tswana miners who had come to live in the area. But among ordinary Bafokeng he is said to have a strong following.

Mangope has made much of Molotlegi's links with the PPP. Undoubtedly the chief knew Metsing (who lived in the area of the Bafokeng), but both he and his wife have denied being members of the PPP.

After the coup, Mangope no doubt has a deep suspicion of PPP supporters. But in relation to the Molotlegis, it is difficult to judge where his suspicions end and propaganda begins. For instance, it was asserted in court that the Bafokeng Women's Club, including Mahube Fashions, was a danger to state security because it had links with the PPP. The actual existence of these links remained at issue in the court case. But the question arises: did Mangope really believe his assertion or did he secretly agree with Semane that it was 'preposterous' to suggest a sewing club endangered national security.

In Taung, certainly, the chieftainship tussle started before the coup and the threats to popular traditional leaders in Braklaagte are directly linked to the community's resistance to bantustan incorporation.

Braklaagte and the adjoining farm of Leeuwfontein, with a combined population of some 25,000, were incorporated into Bophuthatswana early this year despite opposition of the residents and despite Braklaagte's attempt to block the measure by court action.

As soon as the court action failed and the bantustan authorities were assured that they had Braklaagte in their grip, conflict began as Bophuthatswana police and soldiers tried to force people to declare allegiance to the bantustan. People who resisted were allegedly assaulted and police moved into the village over Easter and broke up gatherings. Collaborators' homes were stoned, many youths were arrested and they were brutally tortured at Motswedi police station while their lawyers were unlawfully refused access to them.

The conflict also embraced Leeuwfontein. A dynamic of school boycotts, mass arrests of students, large-scale movements of temporary 'refugees' to 'white South Africa' and increasing tensions between the masses, on the one hand, and Bophuthatswana forces and supporters on the other, was set in motion.

The conflict culminated in the deaths of 11 people—nine policemen and two civilians—at Leeuwfontein in July when the forces moved in to break up a gathering on the farm.

This is the context in which Braklaagte's chief Pupsey Sebogodi has come under attack from the bantustan authorities.

Pupsey Sebogodi is the man residents have chosen to succeed his aged father, John Sebogodi, as chief. The Sebogodis have set a tradition of no compromise. Both

the old chief and his wife were jailed during the pass resistance of the 1950s. So it came as no surprise late last year that Pupsey Sebogodi was prepared to lead his people's fight against incorporation.

This year he has been detained under security laws, charged with public violence and also murder—the latter charge arising from a killing that occurred while he was detained.

It is not yet clear whether Edwin Moilola, the Braklaagte villager favoured by Mangope, has any official standing there. What is known is that on 12 May Mangope paid a surprise visit to Braklaagte. Former chief John Sebogodi was in his yard, dressed in his pyjama top and feeding his pigs when the police took him off unceremoniously to see the president.

According to the Transvaal Rural Action Committee: 'Mangope ordered him to ignore his son, Pupsey, and to work only with Edwin Moilola'.

Moilola's leadership style had already been experienced by the people of Moswewu, a farm about 20km from Braklaagte. It was bought by the Braklaagte people years ago as a cattle post but later turned into a substantial settlement.

Moswewu was incorporated into Bophuthatswana in 1983, well ahead of Braklaagte itself.

The practice of Braklaagte's chief designating a headman for Moswewu was immediately overturned and Moilola was installed by Mmabatho.

'Edwin's lack of legitimacy and the refusal of the tribe to deal with him resulted in his attempt to force his authority on the residents of Moswewu. In late 1987 he and his men raided a building built by pensioners to be used as a meeting place. They seized all the furniture from the place', Trac alleges.

'In early 1988 the same men raided the village claiming to be carrying out a Bophuthatswana government census. People were assaulted and property confiscated. They were told they could get their belongings back if they paid a fine'.

Moilola is also alleged to have denied residents their customary use of the quarry for building sand and to have entered into a private contract with a Dinokana company for the right to work the quarry.

His existence in Braklaagte is safeguarded by the establishment of a police camp next to his house.

In Leeuwfontein the chief, Godfrey Moilola, has taken the course of least resistance to Mangope. At a meeting on the farm in May, attended by Mangope, he said: 'Initially I was confused. The Bafurutse said they do not like the Bophuthatswana government and want to remain under the Republic of South Africa. I followed them but I realised later that I was wrong. Now I want to

remain in Bophuthatswana and would like the president to offer the necessary protection for my life'.

Whether there will be any further moves on the leadership question remains to be seen.

Mass arrests followed the July killings. Weeks later, Braklaagte and Leeuwfontein residents working on the Reef were captured and taken into custody in the bantustan Reports of torture of Braklaagte residents persisted into September. It might well be that Mangope will rely mainly on the armed forces to keep the areas in line.

There are those who view Mangope's propensity to dispose of his critics and opponents by bannings, demotions and firings as a sign of irrationality.

The 1988 coup put paid to any such over-simplified explanations. The president was not paranoid in imagining he had many enemies who would rejoice at his downfall. This was the reality.

While Mangope was in the grip of his disaffected military officers, being 'slapped around' in a fruitless attempt to force him to resign, people celebrated in the streets of Mmabatho.

Many came to regret their unrestrained expressions of joy. Restored to power by the South African Defence Force, Mangope carried out a thorough purge of coup sympathisers. The PPP was banned and people were sacked from key government positions—from the deputy secretary of internal affairs, MJ Moeletsi, to the director-general of the Bophuthatswana Broadcasting Corporation, David Mothibe.

A former PPP executive member Jacob Setlogelo observed that whites were being appointed to important positions. 'We are not trusted as black people', he said. 'Mangope does not want any opposition'.

Certainly, Mangope will not tolerate the consolidation of bases of oppositional power, which is precisely what the chiefs represent.

Last year, he asserted that his policy was to avoid upsetting 'the traditional norms and vested rights of our people' but that it had been necessary to 'enhance and adapt' these to the 20th Century.

What Mangope really meant was that it was necessary to adapt them to the peculiar position of a bantustan more than a decade into 'independence'. He is acting as a leader in a political cul de sac.

Of all the principal players in the grand apartheid scheme, few have reached so dead an end as the leaders of independent bantustans. While leaders of the non-independent bantustans are still essential to the Nationalist government in its 'reform' strategy and may have a sense of political choices and potency, Mangope and his peers have a finite role. They are not envisaged as

participants in the Great Indaba; they must fulfil their agreement to preside over the dumping grounds for black people.

KwaZulu's Gatsha Buthelezi, with his efforts to transcend his ethnic base via the Indaba and enter the realms of national politics within a federal scheme, and kaNgwane's Enos Mabuza, with his ongoing communication with liberation forces, both stand in sharp contrast to Mangope.

The Bophuthatswana president's position is unidimensional. His quest is to gain international recognition for the bantustan as an independent sovereign state. Of late he has taken to referring to Bophuthatswana as a front-line state. He has asserted that his people's forefathers 'never wanted to be part of South Africa' anyway. And he looks to African states to set a precedent in recognising Bophuthatswana.

The people of Bophuthatswana are far less committed to 'independence'. A large proportion of those who are eligible, are applying to have their South African citizenship rights restored in order to secure access to jobs which they have learned the bantustan cannot provide.

Many are migrant workers in the towns of the Western Transvaal, on the mines and in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging]. It is not unusual for migrants to belong both to urban branch committees of their tribes and to more broadly based organisations, like trade unions.

This means that resistance to Bophuthatswana can to some degree be pursued beyond its boundaries; that it is developed in relation to broader forms of resistance in South Africa 'proper'; and that exiled chiefs may be away from their land but they are not necessarily divorced from a large section of their popular base.

So, for instance, chief Mankuroane of Taung continues to meet tribal representatives at various centres of employment and even to hold mass meetings. And, despite Taung's remoteness, when Mankuroane felt forced to flee in September 1988, an organisation calling itself the Taung Support Committee immediately issued a pamphlet in the area: 'Hands off our chief'.

In language appropriate to the democratic movement, it demanded 'the immediate withdrawal of the army of occupation from the village and the release of all detainees' and urged: 'Let us organise ourselves into village committees to defend ourselves'.

Mangope might perceive the removal of resistant chiefs as necessary to secure his position. It appears he ignores its contradictory effects in uniting traditional and progressive forces in the communities affected.

Anglican minister Charles Hooper served the Bafurutse when Abram Moiloa was deposed more than 40 years ago. He observed its impact. 'Abram had become a symbol. His personality no longer mattered, nor would it again affect the tribe's affairs. But his chieftainship, his position as the head of the senior Bechuana clan, his identification with his people in their relation to white authority—these things did matter. Abram the man became vague; Abram the chief was a lion'.

Angola**Romanian Charge D'affaires Supports New Rulers***MB2812073889 Luanda ANGOP in French
1935 GMT 27 Dec 89*

[Text] Luanda, 27 Dec (ANGOP)—Romanian Charge D'affaires in Angola Jon Dokobantu last Tuesday expressed his solidarity with the National Salvation Front now in power in his country.

In a brief statement to ANGOP, the Romanian diplomat did not mince his words in criticizing the dictatorial regime of Nicolae Ceausescu who for over 2 decades plunged the Romanian nation into a socioeconomic backwardness with tragic consequences.

The Romanian charge d'affaires who also expressed the [word indistinct] of the Romanian community in Angola with the new authorities in power, condemned the genocide of over 60,000 people, fully blaming troops loyal to the former president executed on Christmas Day and buried today.

Dos Santos Receives Rwandan President's Message*MB2812083489 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 2200 GMT 27 Dec 89*

[Text] Angolan head of state Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos received a message from Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana in Luanda today. No details were given about the message believed to be connected with the situation in southeastern Africa. The message was delivered by Rwandan Transport and Communications Minister Andre Ntagerura who was accompanied by his Angolan counterpart Carlos Fernandes.

FAPLA Communique Reports Military Action*MB2812094589 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 2200 GMT 27 Dec 89*

[Text] A communique from the General Staff of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] received at our news desk today reveals that a total of (?288) civilians who were forced to live with UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] in the bush presented themselves to the Angolan authorities from 20 to 26 December.

While defending the Angolan sovereignty, and in response to terrorist acts carried out by puppet gangsters, our FAPLA forces freed 137 civilians, killed 69 UNITA elements and took 6 others prisoner, and captured a quantity of war materiel [words indistinct] in the provinces of Bie [word indistinct] Cuanza Norte, Benguela, and Huila.

UNITA action [words indistinct] plantation of antipersonnel and antitank mines [words indistinct] the terrorist group mounted its actions particularly in the provinces of Moxico, Bie, Huambo, Benguela, and Huila.

As a result of armed actions and UNITA terrorist acts, our forces suffered 14 deaths and 38 wounded. We also lament the death of (?) civilians, the wounding of (?), and the abduction of 30 others.

MPLA Battalion Faces 'Serious' Water Shortage*MB2812074589 (Clandestine) KUP in English
to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 28 Dec 89*

[Text] Serious water shortages have hit the 3rd Battalion of the MPLA's [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] 10th Brigade supporting the current Soviet and Cuban backed MPLA military offensive against the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] liberated territory in southeastern Angola.

According to well-informed military sources, the affected MPLA battalion has been facing water shortages since the middle of this month because water tankers are not able to easily reach them due to constant UNITA harassments.

Meanwhile, MPLA troops stationed at the outpost of Lum-bala Kakengue have been cut-off from their logistical supply routes due to increased insecurity in the area.

Radio Commentary Urges 'Legitimate' Government*MB2212105789 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern
and Central Africa 0510 GMT 22 Dec 89*

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] views as sacred the Angolan people's legitimate aspirations to see their country totally free and democratic. UNITA militants continue to suffer great sacrifices to realize these aspirations.

UNITA was created inside Angola, where it led the struggle for national liberation in the midst of the oppressed rural population. This made it possible for its leaders and other cadres to understand the deepest aspirations of the people and to learn that Angola's greatest wealth is the people, that the people are our best and safest ally. [passage omitted]

The holding of the Gbadolite summit was only possible because men and women in UNITA uniform shed sweat and blood. They fought and thwarted the designs of the Soviets and Cubans. Gbadolite took place because UNITA militants, both old and young, believed in the cause for which they accepted sacrifice, because it was a just and victorious cause.

If the MPLA-PT [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party] had succeeded in its intentions, which led it to betray the Alvor accords [reconciliation agreement signed in Portugal between the three principal Angolan liberation movements before independence] and invite Cuban troops to come to the country and eliminate UNITA; if the Soviets and Cubans supporting FAPLA [People's Forces for the Liberation of Angola] forces had militarily defeated our FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] forces, and consequently UNITA, and had crushed the Angolan national resistance, there would have been no Gbadolite because there would be nothing to discuss. What is more, it is worth noting that the Gbadolite summit on 22 June 1989 took place because the world recognized that the resolution of the Angolan conflict can no longer be military but rather political.

UNITA welcomed the Gbadolite summit with great satisfaction and saluted its results, not only because we contributed to its meeting and the successes achieved but also because its conclusion, which culminated with the historical Gbadolite declaration, clearly corresponds with the objectives of our struggle: An effective cease-fire, peace, national reconciliation, and the establishment of a joint negotiation commission.

UNITA did all it could to fully observe the recommendations of the summit. However, because the MPLA-PT leaders acted treacherously as always, the Gbadolite efforts evaporated as quickly as they came, for the MPLA-PT, led by its president, contradicted everything that was agreed upon. This is while it simultaneously carried out inside Angola, particularly in Cuando Cubango, a large-scale military offensive against our armed forces.

The cease-fire proclaimed on 24 June was never realized because the MPLA-PT did not respect the Gbadolite agreement. This is a reality. It is a fact because the evidence is overwhelming.

UNITA deplors the behavior of the MPLA-PT because Gbadolite is a victory of the Angolan people, and the Angolans are aware of the bad faith of the MPLA-PT leaders, much more so because the developments that followed the Gbadolite summit confirm that the MPLA-PT leadership is not at all interested in contributing to restoring peace and national reconciliation in Angola.

The Harare summit was nothing else but clear opposition to Gbadolite. What are the Luanda leaders trying to say by systematically refusing to sign the cease-fire while UNITA has already expressed its readiness to do so? What is more, in order to facilitate the process, UNITA put forward its peace proposal and announced quite long ago that it is ready to sign the cease-fire without preconditions.

The UNITA proposal gives the MPLA the same opportunity to [words indistinct] to recognize the right of the Angolan people to freely and democratically choose the nation's legitimate leaders. There is no reason to fear the

people's decision in free and just elections. It gives the MPLA leaders a bad image when, by trying to disguise their great fear, they put forward the excuse that a multiparty system is not viable in Angola because its tribes are not consolidated. Are the Namibian tribes consolidated considering that they have been able to hold free and democratic elections in that country? The behavior of the MPLA-PT leaders concerning Angola is strange, particularly when one takes into account that they were on the frontline for the realization of elections in Namibia.

Angolan people, compatriots, there is a need to find an urgent solution to the conflict that has left our country headless over the past 14 years. The MPLA-PT leaders must accept that they betrayed the Angolan people in 1975 and failed them in their rule. The MPLA-PT leaders must accept this. Although they, under the protection of the USSR and Cuba, were able to obtain recognition of their totalitarian, illegitimate, and unpopular regime from certain international circles, the Angolan people do not recognize this regime because they did not choose it freely. Rather, it was imposed on them by the Soviets and Cubans.

We do not recognize the MPLA-PT regime, and it is now time for the MPLA leaders to understand that the reality in Angola is completely contrary to their dreams. Unfortunately, it is because they live in a world of dreams that the Luanda leaders forcibly send to Cuando Cubango the children of genuine Angolans in another military adventure. We have already said, we have already proved, and the world has already recognized, that the Angolan civil war cannot be resolved militarily.

Why launch an offensive when it does not resolve the problem, and, on the contrary, it only leads to the loss of more Angolan youths who will certainly be very much missed by the country during its phase of national reconstruction?

Accordingly, having confirmed that it is the MPLA-PT that is rejecting peace in our country, let us unite around UNITA and force the MPLA-PT leaders to sign the cease-fire with UNITA in order to finally initiate direct negotiations between the two belligerent forces, to form a government of national unity and transition and free and democratic elections. We want to see in Angola a legitimate government that has been freely and democratically elected by our people.

Long live peace and national reconciliation! Long live freedom! Long live democracy!

***New Foreign Investment Sectors Planned**
90EF0070B Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS
in Portuguese 31 Oct 89 p 40

[Text] The dwindling weight of the state in the Angolan economy seems to be what the leaders of that country are gambling on, according to the Economic and Financial

Recovery Program (PSEF) presented to the businessmen of the northern region in Oporto yesterday.

The program calls for opening up to foreign investment sectors heretofore controlled absolutely by the state, such as banking, transportation, health, education, construction, and the extractive industries. This was explained, to the many dozens of listeners who might possibly be concerned, by the technical secretary of the PSEF, Vitor Nunes; the director of the Angolan Foreign Investment Office, Aguinaldo Jaime; and Teresinha Lopes of the Office of the Minister of Planning, who were responsible for presenting the various aspects of the plan.

The reduction in the weight of the state is also making itself felt in other factors likely to attract foreign capital. The most concrete example can be seen in the fact that the state is no longer intervening in negotiations between foreign and domestic investors, who can share company capital as they see fit.

On the other hand, as of the institutionalization of the PSEF, Angola is guaranteeing the export of dividends, and, through the International Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), with which it is affiliated, it is assuring full protection against "any administrative measure leading to expropriation" or the loss of assets due to acts of sabotage or war.

The Angolan state will give priority to all undertakings tending to reduce the deficit existing between imports and exports.

According to the State Intervention Law, which is included in the PSEF, Angola, which since independence has found itself forced to take over numerous enterprises, is prepared to return them to their former owners.

Malawi

Exporters Urged To Use Nacala Rail Line

*MB2712201489 Blantyre Domestic Service
in English 1800 GMT 27 Dec 89*

[Text] It has been announced in Blantyre that the Malawi Railways Ltd has resumed the scheduled service for freight trains on the Nacala route. In an interview with the Malawi Broadcasting Corporation, the assistant general manager of the Malawi Railways responsible for projects, Mr Kingson Manjolo, said under the scheduled service, which became operational on 19 December, a train departs Malawi for Nacala every Tuesday, and another arrives back in Malawi from the port of Nacala every Saturday.

Mr Manjolo, however, said despite the reopening of the route, exporters have not yet taken advantage of the alternative route, which is shorter than the South African port of Durban. [sentence as heard] He, therefore, appealed to businessmen in the country to utilize the route so as to cut down the huge expenditure on transport by the government.

Mr Manjolo allayed fears among some businessmen that they have to pay higher rates on the Nacala route, saying the rates would drop as long as exporters give the shipping line enough cargo.

Mozambique

Chissano Addresses Maputo City Committee Meeting

*MB2812113389 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 28 Dec 89*

[Dispatch from correspondent Edmundo Galiza Matos]

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano said in Maputo this morning that the Mozambican people have begun to become conscious of their democratic rights. He gave the example of how freely they are able to present their problems and difficulties.

Addressing Maputo City Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party Committee members, the Mozambican leader stressed that if we have the right to openly criticize, we equally have the right to propose and be dynamic authors of the solution of problems that we face.

The Frelimo Party chairman also said that it was now time to find and apply practical solutions to the problems pointed out and identified by the Mozambican people during the study of topics presented to the Frelimo Party fifth congress. He added: Discussions have already been held and it is now time for us to resolve the problems.

During the city committee meeting which was still continuing when we sent this dispatch, President Joaquim Chissano heard a detailed document on the operation of the Frelimo Party in its many branches at the Maputo level. The document, presented by Maputo First Party Secretary Joao Baptista Cosme, was described by the leader of the Mozambican revolution as reflecting the local reality. Chissano said the party work was positive and laudable.

After listening to the city committee report, the Frelimo Party chairman spoke of a number of issues at length, including the need to propagate party membership conditions approved by the fifth congress. He said that the number of 8,335 party members at Maputo city level was insignificant, considering that the city has over 1 million residents. Accordingly, he urged the Maputo city committee to implant the party at the level of residential areas, by accepting everyone as members, including domestic servants, the unemployed, and so on, even if this entails the establishment of party structures that are different from conventional structures.

President Chissano then explained the steps being taken by the Frelimo Party and the Mozambican Government to restore peace in Mozambique, as well as the role

played by the mediators in the process, namely President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, and President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe.

President Chissano is accompanied, among other officials, by a member of the Frelimo Party Political Bureau and Central Committee Feliciano Gundana and member of the Frelimo Party Central Committee Secretariat Eduardo Arao.

***Lucio Lara Comments on Multiparty System**

90EF0096B Maputo NOTICIAS
in Portuguese 15 Nov 89 p 1

[Text] The first secretary of the Angolan National People's Assembly, Lucio Lara, claims that there is a "tendency toward tribalism" when an attempt is made to apply the multiparty system in a country "in which democracy is not consolidated and the nation itself is not completed."

In an interview published in JORNAL DE ANGOLA on Saturday, and quoted by ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency] on Monday, Lucio Lara nevertheless pointed out that "it would be quite natural and even desirable to head toward political pluralism" after the phase that he describes as one of "consolidation of the nation."

In Angola, Lucio Lara remarked, "The Angolan people are undergoing a process of consolidating the nation and, hence, finding the expedient for party representation."

Moreover, recalling the 1975 talks in Alvor (Portugal) for Angolan independence between the Portuguese Government and the three Angolan movements (MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola], UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], and FNLA [Angolan National Liberation Front]), Lucio Lara claimed that the MPLA had participated in those talks "in the most honest, simple, and democratic manner," and that "it accepted the conditions imposed."

According to Lucio Lara, "There was no more democratic spirit, integrity, and consistency than that shown in Alvor."

Describing the manner in which the transitional government in Angola operated in 1975 as anarchical, that Angolan leader declared that the pre-electoral period agreed upon in Alvor "was sabotaged by attacks from the FNLA and UNITA's abandonment of the capital to create a fiefdom in an area that it considered to belong to its ethnic group."

Asserting that the MPLA had declared the independence of Angola "consistent with the principles dictated at Alvor," Lucio Lara observed: "It is up to the Angolan people to find the path to pursue." He noted that the methods for solving the problem "may not be the most correct, but they are honest and scientific, and they have been devised based on reason."

***"Proof" of Renamo Murder of Priests Emerges**

90EF0058Y Maputo NOTICIAS
in Portuguese 9 Oct 89 p 3

[Article by Cassimo Ginabay]

[Text] Almost 6 months after the assassination of 3 Italian missionaries in the central province of Zambezia, new developments have now come to light, confirming that the crime was committed by armed bandits of the "MNR" [Mozambique National Resistance].

Certain religious circles attempt to attribute responsibility for the death of the three missionaries to cross-fire between the Mozambican forces and the armed bandits of the so-called MNR.

The priests "were not killed in a cross-fire. That is stupid," Fr Prosperino Gallipoli said curtly in a statement to AIM [MOZAMBIQUE INFORMATION AGENCY], adding that "the priests were in a zone in which there was no cross-fire."

Gallipoli has resided in Mozambique since 1958 and in addition to knowing the 3 priests he was a personal friend of Fr Camillo Campanella, one of those assassinated.

All the priests were assassinated on 27 March, according to Fr Francesco Monticchio, who is head of the missionaries of the Capuchin Order of Italy in Zambezia province.

The three priests were taken by surprise by the armed bandits when they were preparing to celebrate mass on Easter Sunday morning in the town of Inhassunge, some 20 km in a direct line from the Zambezia provincial capital, Quelimane.

The bodies of two priests, Frs Camillo Campanella and Francisco Bartolotti, were found side by side in the small garden of the house where they had gone seeking refuge.

The body of Fr Camillo showed injuries from bayonet attacks, two cut toes and a gash in the region of the heart.

The body of the other priest had bayonet wounds everywhere, a broken neck and spine, and other contusions around the head.

Fr Oreste Saltori, who died 12 hours later, was found a short distance from the other two and with wounds in the area of the lungs. An important detail to keep in mind, Fr Oreste was discovered half-buried in Binganjira, which is some 9 km from the house of the missionaries. It is presumed that after being injured by the bandits, he was transported in a jeep that had been robbed from the mission and that was later set afire along with two motorcycles and an electrical generator.

The kidnapped priest told Monticchio that the bandits had put him in the front of the car and Fr Oreste in the rear after he had been wounded.

Fr Oreste was lying on a mattress the bandits had robbed from the priests' house. In the front of the jeep "there were four people with their weapons pointed toward the kidnapped priest," said the head of the assassinated missionaries.

The driver of the jeep was a "Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] fighter," said Fr Monticchio, head of the Capuchin Order of Italy in Zambezia, adding that from the moment it began to get dark the kidnapped priest could no longer see Fr Oreste and he thinks that at this time they left him buried, says Monticchio.

(A lady, Jordina Morais, said in statements to NOTICIAS in April that she had witnessed the beating of Fr Oreste by the armed bandits.)

The next day the kidnapped priest was taken by the bandits to the area where Oreste's body lay. The kidnapped priest tried to bless him and cover him with a sheet. Oreste had been completely undressed, apparently by the armed bandits.

From the autopsies that were done it was concluded that the three priests had been killed by stabbing.

Fr Gicondo Pagliara, the oldest of the missionaries at 67, was kidnapped inside the residence, as he did not succeed in fleeing due to his advanced age, said Monticchio.

"We deduced that the priests were killed by Renamo fighters," (a reference to the armed bandits), said Monticchio to AIM. This priest was the one who the next day collected the bodies of the three assassinated missionaries.

Monticchio cited the priest who was kidnapped as having told him that the assassinated priests "even raised their hands to ask that they not be beaten and killed," adding that they (the bandits) ended up killing them in the garden of their house where they had hidden.

Initially, Fr Monticchio thought that the priests Campanella and Bortolotti could have been killed in a cross-fire.

He added that his doubt was dissipated by the fact that the head of the armed bandits of the MNR, Afonso Dlakama, had requested pardon from the missionaries for the assassination, alleging that it was a mistake by his men.

He emphasized that if it were not for the request for pardon presented by the head of the bandits, he would have remained in doubt over who had been the author of the assassinations.

In the area where the bodies of the assassinated missionaries were found, a map of Africa has now been erected in stone, with a special reference to the Inhassunge region. The construction, which was finished 15 August, was blessed by Mozambican Cardinal Alexandre dos Santos.

"The assassinated missionaries are among the few known tragedies in Mozambique," said Fr Monticchio.

"One cannot pardon so easily," what he qualified as "this error on the part of Renamo," confessed Fr Prosperino, adding that "a defenseless man should never be killed."

***Interior Minister Discusses Changes in Police**

90EF0058B Maputo NOTICIAS
in Portuguese 31 Oct 89 p 1

[Text] Interior Minister Manuel Antonio said yesterday that there had been an enhancement in the police forces in terms of their role of guaranteeing public order and tranquility. Manuel Antonio spoke to the press on the occasion of Legality Week, which began Saturday across the country.

"To celebrate this date means to gather the people together to teach them how in their daily lives they can work to reduce the evils that afflict us and for the establishment of law, order and tranquility," Manuel Antonio said, then emphasizing that to this end, before Legality Week the Ministry of the Interior had created brigades composed of elements of the PPM [Mozambique People's Police] and technical cadres of the Ministry so that together at homes, schools, companies, and other sectors they could analyze with the population the PPM's work, particularly over the last year.

"We did that because we know that not every element of the PPM has correctly accomplished what is required by the law and their commanders," the minister acknowledged. The brigades showed the population what they should do when facing a criminal situation and together they studied ways of neutralizing enemy agents.

Manuel Antonio appealed to the population to neutralize, criticize, and denounce members of the PPM when possible. He said, however, that this should be done in an individualized manner. As he noted, they should not criticize the organization itself because "to criticize the structure means to demobilize those who work well."

To facilitate the individualized denunciation of members of the PPM, numbers will be provided to all members of the police, the minister of the interior announced. With every police officer displaying his number when in uniform, it will be easy for the citizen to identify those who commit errors and to communicate this to the responsible authorities.

"Currently, when a police officer makes a mistake, he stains all members of the PPM. That is not right because there are dedicated, untiring and responsible employees," Manuel Antonio stated.

Results Over the Last Year

From 5 November of last year until now, many things have occurred within the PPM and the Ministry of the

Interior in general. Of those events, what stands out is the new system of police posts and commissions, a reinstated procedure of great importance, because it permits the hierarchical structuring of the police forces.

The minister of the interior announced that the revision of some processes is presently being done, because of errors committed in the selection of the candidates to receive the different commissions.

From 5 November of last year through the first half of this year, 27,827 common crimes were reported, of which 22,669 were investigated and the suspects brought to trial. During the same period there were 4,368 accidents recorded, which caused 980 deaths, 4,792 injuries and an abundance of material damages.

Manuel Antonio recognized that phenomena still persist within our midst that violate legality, especially with respect to the public, as there are still members of the PPM that are not courteous in their treatment of civilians. There are cases in which the police are easily bribed, thus permitting crime. However, that leader said that despite these deficiencies there is maturity among the elements of the PPM.

***Dos Santos Criticizes Construction Ministry**

90EF0096A Maputo NOTICIAS
in Portuguese 11 Nov 89 p 5

[Text] The Angolan president, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, criticized the Construction Ministry's activity during a meeting to evaluate that sector.

On Wednesday Eduardo dos Santos claimed that the meeting was not "any kind of court," pointing out some erroneous notions regarding the sector's general policy that "require deep-seated changes."

The Angolan head of state stressed that he "observed with regret" the fact that the instructions decided upon at the MPLA-PT [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party] Second Congress had not been followed properly.

The president criticized the dismissal of the previous director of the Angola Cement Company (Cimangola) by the construction minister, Garcia "Cabelo Branco" [White Hair], who assumed the management of that unit with results inferior to those of his predecessor.

Eduardo dos Santos also underscored his criticism of the fact that Minister "Cabelo Branco" had sought investments from international financial agencies, going over the heads of authorized government sectors, such as the Planning Ministry and the banks.

He noted that, nevertheless, "Thus far we have not accrued the desired results; we have not obtained the necessary financing."

It was decided at the meeting that, within a 45-day period, a task force on urban development and improvement will be required to submit a report containing effective proposals for solving the problems in this area.

As the Angolan president announced, these sectorial evaluation meetings will be extended to include all the ministries, except those of defense and internal security.

Eduardo dos Santos declared that, in taking part in these evaluation meetings, the heads of the different sectors would not have the status of defendants, and that no trials are involved.

The Angolan head of state said that these evaluations are intended to bring about "a radical shift" in the various ministries' work methods.

***Vice Minister Discusses Customs Cooperation**

90EF0058X Maputo NOTICIAS
in Portuguese 27 Oct 89 p 3

[Text] "We feel it is our duty to express here the greatest appreciation and satisfaction for the excellent work achieved under your direction over the last 6 months within the framework of customs cooperation, in which significant results have already been achieved. For that reason, we are encouraged to continue in the direction that has already been outlined in previous meetings in the belief that this cooperation is of great value for the participating customs administrations," said Vice Minister of Finance Boaventura Cossa, at the opening session yesterday afternoon in the city of Maputo of the Seventh Conference of Directors General of Customs of the seven Portuguese-speaking countries.

In the course of the sessions, the Vice Minister of Finance emphasized the need for concrete programs of cooperation to be outlined, particularly in the areas of training and specialization of officials, in addition to analysis of the feasibility of technical and financial support from the Customs Cooperation Council.

Boaventura Cossa considered the institutionalization of the Conference of the Directors General of Customs to be advantageous because it marks a position of mutual interest for the Portuguese-speaking countries, particularly in the area of the Customs Cooperation Council, where the Portuguese language is not official.

In the view of the Vice Minister of Finance, the fact that the work already achieved in this area in the context of cooperation between the "seven" is notable, constitutes sufficient material to consider the institutionalization of the Conference of the Directors General of Customs, since according to him common interests as a group are being addressed, as well as the individual means.

He stated, however, the fact that the present meeting had been undertaken during a particularly difficult moment in national life, motivated by the war of aggression forced upon us from outside and whose fundamental

goal is, as he said, our economy and defenseless populations, including women, children, and old people.

The Vice Minister of Finance also said there were no precedents in the history of the countries to identify the motive for a war like the one we are facing in our country. "They are activities of pure banditry on a large scale and manipulated by outside interests having nothing to do with the normal nationalist, ideological, or other motivations that generally are the basis for social disturbances," he stated.

***Over 450 Refugees Repatriated From South Africa**

90EF0058F Maputo NOTICIAS
in Portuguese 18 Oct 89 p 3

[Text] More than 450 Mozambican citizens, 152 of them children, have been recently repatriated from South Africa to Gaza province, where they await transport to Massingir district, our collaborator in that part of the country has informed us.

Salina Maguguli, 58, was one of the repatriated people contacted by our collaborator, who said that his trip to South Africa was due to the atrocities perpetrated by the armed bandits in his native village, which forced many families to emigrate to that neighboring country.

In turn, the president of the Red Cross in Chokwe district, Manuel Titos Cunica, assured our collaborator that the CVM [Mozambique Red Cross] had lent support to those repatriated persons in collaboration with the DPCCN [Department for the Prevention and Control of Natural Disasters] and Caritas of Mozambique.

This support consists of the distribution of foodstuffs, specifically corn flour, butter beans, cooking oil, and vegetables, while in the health sector preventative medicine is practiced by lending medical assistance. The Red Cross has experienced assistance personnel who provide daily support in the preparation of meals.

Manuel Cunica stated that 60 people, who had also been repatriated from South Africa, have already been transported to their places of origin, specifically Mabalane and Chicualacuala.

Our collaborator writes that he witnessed Preventative Medicine Brigades "in loco" distributing pills, constructing latrines, and erecting campaign tents at the CVM station in Chokwe.

***Conditions at Repatriation Center Described**

90EF0058D Maputo NOTICIAS
in Portuguese 19 Oct 89 p 2

[Article by Salomao Muiambo]

[Text] A fallen roof, walls ready to collapse, unsanitary toilets, and other irregularities; this is the scene presented at what is today the Repatriation and War Refugee Center in the Xipamanine sector, outside of this

city. In effect, hundreds of people of both sexes live under these conditions, representing various age groups and originating from diverse provinces torn by the war or repatriated from neighboring countries.

In conversations with this newspaper, persons connected with the administration of the center argued that these conditions constitute a health threat not only to the repatriated persons and war refugees accommodated there, but also to all the local residents in the area of the center.

"Lack of hygiene could result in the appearance of serious illnesses, among them an outbreak of cholera in the center," said a nurse working in the area, adding that the nonobservance of the most elementary rules of hygiene is the principal cause of conjunctivitis, diarrhea, and rubeola, which attacks the people who live there.

Our source also said that there are some cases, though very few, of gonorrhea and syphilis. "When we detect these cases," the nurse commented, "we transfer the patient immediately to the Chamanculo Health Center or to other hospital units."

The source argues that to avoid threats to public health, the center should be in a region somewhat removed from the city. According to him, that would allow better control of the health of each repatriated person or war refugee entering the center.

"The way it is now, in this agglomeration of people it is difficult to know everyone's face. There are people here just for a walk, others that are staying, and control is more difficult and complicated," commented the nurse, adding that "the lack of solutions to this problem in the shortest possible time implies awaiting, in the very near future, an explosion of cholera."

In addition, we talked to the subinspector of police, Paulo Wane, appointed to that area. He also gave a report on the current situation in the reception center.

He revealed that the center now shelters, under its current conditions, 2,000 citizens needing assistance.

Since the center is constructed of a completely ruined infrastructure, when it rains no one can sleep because of the floods inside.

"Mothers spend the night standing up with their babies on their hip and their possessions in their hands. Under these conditions sleep is not possible," the policeman emphasized.

Commenting on the refugees' origins, Paulo Wane said that in addition to the provinces seriously affected by the armed bandits, refugees had been arriving from some neighboring countries such as South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Support

The subinspector of the Mozambique People's Police [PPM], who confided certain information to us, added that the center has received diverse support in terms of food from the Department for the Prevention and Control of Natural Disasters (DPCCN), the Nucleus of Support for Refugees and Liberation Movements, and other institutions.

According to Paulo Wane, the center regularly receives beans, flour, almonds and sometimes rice. Despite this support, however, the center continues to face great difficulties in acquiring fuel for food preparation. Thus, our source said that by force of circumstance the center's administration would have to transfer the application of certain products in favor of the purchase of firewood.

"We know that it is not just or correct, but as we have to arrange alternative solutions, we feel obligated to exchange a bit of our products for firewood to cook food. This is the transfer of the application to which I referred," he clarified.

He added, in the end, that there is not a day that passes without the people eating at least one meal. The police official lamented the fact that there was no variation in the food diet. As our reporters verified, it is normal for some refugees to cook their own food for themselves, in an attempt to vary their diet.

"Every day, from 7 in the morning on, it is normal practice for the refugees to prepare a bit of what they possess to feed their children," explained Paulo Wane, who added, in the end, that the center always has food for everyone.

He argued that, in fact, the only difficulty is the acquisition of firewood. "We do not have anyone to assist us in purchasing firewood. The center does not possess any account to that effect," he said.

The Number Rises, the Number Falls

"The last truck, which does not perform work at our center alone, but also at the Nucleus of Support for Refugees and Liberation Movements, does in no way satisfy the operations that should be executed at this unit," says Paulo Wane.

He said, as an example, that the truck is now in Gaza province, in Chicualacuala, where it went to leave a group of repatriated persons and refugees.

But he added that refugees are always arriving. Tomorrow, he said, another group of refugees should arrive. According to him, the number is close to reaching 2,000 persons in some facilities without the minimum conditions for survival.

He argued that the will to work is not lacking, but that there are no means available to do the best and avoid the worst, which will certainly occur if these conditions remain unchanged.

*More Portuguese Firms Slated for Maputo

90EF0071A Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS
in Portuguese 3 Nov 89 p 18

[Article by Miguel Gaspar]

[Text] The Institute of State Investment (IPE) will have a building at its disposal in Maputo, in which to install Portuguese businesses in that city. The building will be constructed on land granted by the Mozambican Government; the transfer of the land to the IPE was confirmed yesterday by Mario Machungo, prime minister of the People's Republic of Mozambique, to Nuno Abecasis, president of the UCCLA [not further expanded] and the CML [Lisbon City Council]. Mario Machungo met with Abecasis for 75 minutes yesterday, on which occasion he told the CML president that the Lisbon Public Urban Development Company (EPUL) will review and update the master plan for the Mozambican capital, as DIARIO DE NOTICIAS reported yesterday.

Nuno Abecasis told this newspaper that he had found the Mozambican prime minister "highly receptive" to the creation of joint enterprises between the two countries.

Machungo told the president of the Lisbon City Council that "it is better for the Portuguese companies to come now, while there is a risk factor, rather than later, because then it will be more expensive for them to install themselves in Mozambique."

The People's Republic of Mozambique is currently benefiting from financial aid programs from various international institutions, particularly the World Bank. According to officials of that Lusophone country, these programs enable the country to rescue its economy from the stagnation which it is experiencing and this support has resulted in significant improvements in the past 2 years.

Meanwhile, businessmen accompanying the UCCLA delegation, which has been in Maputo since Tuesday, lamented the persistent administrative and financial obstacles to foreign investment (specifically the manner in which the Mozambican debt to Portugal was rescaled), regarding which the Maputo government has expressed a willingness to be more flexible.

Continental Projects

Prominent among the cooperation projects discussed by Nuno Abecasis and the prime minister of Mozambique were those pertaining to the creation of groups comprising Portuguese companies and those of the Portuguese-speaking African countries in the area of waterworks and telecommunications.

"There is a possibility, manifest in Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau and Angola, of creating a group comprising the EPAL [Lisbon Public Water Company] and other companies in this field, responsible for water treatment and supply at the local level, which will form joint companies," Nuno Abecasis told DIARIO DE NOTICIAS.

"This way," he added, "it would be possible to transfer technology and know-how in these areas."

A cooperation project taking in the same countries, but in the telecommunications area, was also disclosed by Abecasis. According to the UCCLA president, these companies could form an "African necklace" in the communications field, given the geographic location of the Portuguese-speaking countries on the African continent.

According to Abecasis, the first of these two projects could be ready by the next plenary meeting of the UCCLA, which will take place in March in the Mozambican capital.

Other areas of cooperation brought up at the meeting had to do with civil construction-related industries and with the agricultural-food sector. An official of Tabaqueira is scheduled to visit Mozambique soon.

It is noted that the business delegation accompanying the UCCLA party met yesterday with Mozambique's minister of industry to discuss the areas in which the Maputo government feels that economic cooperation between the two countries is most likely to bear fruit, as well as the forms in which the companies represented in this visit could carry out investments.

The UCCLA currently comprises 19 Portuguese companies and 1 Cape Verdian company, some of which are represented on this visit. The organization will soon be making a study of requests for admission from 22 other Portuguese firms and an Angolan company, Pinto Machado, secretary general of the UCCLA, told DIARIO DE NOTICIAS.

Southern Africa Discussed

Both at his meeting with the prime minister and in another meeting with Pascoal Macainho, Mozambican minister of foreign affairs, Abecasis discussed the question of southern Africa, since peace in Mozambique is still a basic condition for the overall development of the country.

Referring to possible future negotiations with Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance], the Mozambican minister said the current situation "is comparable to the one that existed at the time of Lusaka," Abecasis told this newspaper.

"At that time," he said, "the Mozambicans recognized the province statutes contained in the Portuguese Constitution. Now the foreign minister thinks Renamo should accept the current situation as the basis for future contacts," added the CML president.

During the meeting, the member of the Mozambican executive referred to the "enormous esteem in which the Maputo government holds the UCCLA" and praised Abecasis as "one of the Portuguese politicians whose

manner of cooperation we most appreciated." He lamented that the CML president would soon be leaving that office.

Yesterday, the UCCLA delegation, led by Abecasis, traveled to the island of Inhaca, in the Bay of Maputo, where it visited the Institute of Marine Biology. There one may enjoy an extraordinary zoological collection, comprising species living in the nature preserve installed on the island. In the evening, the delegation attended a dinner given by the Portuguese Embassy. The UCCLA visit to Maputo ends this morning, with a press conference at the city's international airport.

***Forest Resources Potential Examined**

*90EF0058J Maputo NOTICIAS
in Portuguese 25 Oct 89 p 1*

[Text] A new dynamic has been lent to the Mozambican forestry sector with the undertaking of various reforestation projects in the urban and rural centers and training courses for middle and higher cadres both in this country and overseas. The area's national reforestation program currently occupies 45,000 hectares, which represents an increase in forest development of more than 100 percent since the time of national independence. The contribution of this sector is most obviously apparent in the provision of wood for domestic industry, exports, ecological equilibrium, and meeting the population's needs in fuel-wood energy.

Despite these results, the demand for forest resources for various uses, and in particular for fuel-wood energy, has affected the lives of thousands of citizens in the Mozambican rural areas and in the urban centers. To clarify this fact one need only note that 90 percent of the country's population consumes fuel-wood energy that had previously been extracted in its entirety from native forest.

The worsening of the war in various regions of the country not only forces populations to abandon the countryside, it also limits the extraction of forest resources and consequently results in a worsening of the energy crisis in Mozambique. Whether in the rural areas or in the cities, the crisis is manifested in the fact that the exploitation of native forests is currently a risk for thousands of Mozambicans.

The forests not only assume an important role in national industry and in the protection of dunes against erosion, but also are a source of income for the development of other activities of economic and social importance.

With the objective of developing the rural areas, where forest resources have become scarce due to the war, Mozambican authorities are undertaking forestry extension projects with the financing of various foreign non-governmental organizations. The new projects are taking place in six provinces, including the green zones in the city of Maputo. This activity is undertaken parallel with

the rehabilitation of housing as a form of practicing forestry extension activities within the community.

In some provinces reforestation is also enhanced through agrosilvicultural extension services, such as the FO-2 project in Maputo province. It is known that more than 2,000 women have planted their gardens under that project.

Abdul Adamo, National Director of Forests and Wildlife, told NOTICIAS that some agrosilvicultural activities are accompanied by a research program on additional species of seeds that could contribute to the increase of trees, cattle forage, and other uses.

Problems in the Sector

Although the exploitation of forest resources has not stopped, NOTICIAS' source noted that it would be difficult to increase the quantities of exports because the foreign wood market is quite demanding in product quality.

Mozambican exports are on the order of \$750,000, which clearly demonstrates the decrease in the export volumes of wood.

The precarious conditions in which logs are prepared for export are the cause of the low quality of the wood destined for foreign markets.

Presently, 180 cubic meters of logs are being harvested to supply national industry, a quantity considered insignificant if one considers the range of forest resources the country possesses.

In terms of industrial capacity, Mozambique possesses 62 sawmills, 11 carpentry shops with sawing capacity, 2 plywood factories, 3 parquet factories, 1 panelling factory and 2 decorative woodwork factories.

Training of Cadres

The training of forestry cadres has also merited attention on the part of Mozambican authorities. Our source said that more than 30 forest engineers have been trained by Eduardo Mondlane University while another 7 are now attending specialized courses in England, Australia and Finland.

In the area of regional cooperation, Finland is financing forest rehabilitation works through mid-level training courses in Manica province. In this establishment mid-level cadres from this highly important economic sector will be trained.

It is noteworthy that Mozambique is a member of the forestry commission of the nine nations that constitute the Southern African Development and Coordination Conference—SADCC

*Gaza Agricultural Marketing Campaign Outlined 90EF0058R Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Oct 89 p 3

[Text] A total of 4,600 tons of mafurra have been sold in Gaza province this year, compared to an initial target of 1,000. During the same period 4,146 tons of cashew nut were also sold, a figure equal to 70 percent of the established goal.

These figures were announced by Gaza Provincial Director of Trade Jossias Joaquim Nhate, in an interview recently granted to Virgilio Bambo, our correspondent in Xai-Xai, where he fielded questions on agricultural marketing and the operation of his sector.

Unfavorable climatic conditions, the lack of incentive, and terrorist activities carried out by the armed bandits were the primary factors indicated by Jossias Nhate as being the cause of the failure of the cashew nut harvest, an important export product for us.

According to the Gaza Provincial Director of Trade, the activities of the armed bandits during that period were widely felt in the districts with the greatest potential for cashew nut production.

In one of the attacks carried out at Mandlakazi district headquarters, the criminals went to the cashew nut processing facility and set fire to 350 tons of the product, representing a harsh blow to the enterprise.

Our correspondent writes that of the 330 participants in the latest campaign, outstanding performers were warehousemen Jose Mario Friaes, Jose Marques de Almeida and Mahomed Aly, whose areas of activity were in Bilene and Chibuto.

Speaking on the provincial trade network, Jossias Nhate noted that 981 establishments were in operation as of last August, of which 27 involved wholesale trade. During the same period 69 trade facilities were closed across the entire province due to the destabilizing activities of the armed bandits.

The region that possesses the greatest number of facilities is the southern zone with 650, comprising the districts of Xai-Xai, Bilene, Mandlakazi, and Chibuto. It is in these districts where more than half the province's population resides.

Consumer Cooperatives

In Gaza there are 209 consumer cooperatives representing some 5 percent of the total commercial facilities in the region and comprising 200,000 members, that is, more than half the province's population.

According to the Gaza Provincial Director of Trade, the cooperatives are struggling with "serious problems involving administration of the selling posts," which results in a lack of profits.

The constant movement of the population due to the war figures among the reasons indicated by the person our correspondent, Virgilio Bambo, interviewed, as having dictated the failure of cooperativism in Gaza.

According to our correspondent, in order to put an end to irregularities in the operations of the cooperatives, it was decided to eliminate the intercooperative commissions, and create in their place associations to be implemented in Chokwe, Massingir, Guija, Xai-Xai, and Mandlakazi.

Thus during the period between January and August inclusive, associations were created in 4 districts and 2 cities, with preparations in progress at this time for holding conferences in Mandlakazi and Massingir.

It is noted that the Bilene association already functions as a wholesale enterprise, and is registered in the supply plan for the current year.

Hotel Industry in Reorganization

During the period being analyzed, as we were told by the Gaza Provincial Director of Trade, 20 hotel facilities were reclassified, with some being demoted in category for having presented serious deficiencies in providing services. In addition, 10 new units began operations.

The hotel industry in Gaza is composed of 102 establishments, including hotels, pensions, restaurants, boutiques, and kiosks, predominately located in the urban zones.

Meanwhile, according to Jossias Nhate, as a result of commercial inspections their operations are being debated with regard to difficulties related to insufficiencies in human resources and level of professional training, in addition to the absence of means of transport that permit easy mobility for the activities of the farmers in the sector.

"One of the tasks related to commercial inspection is that of creating public inspection systems, the formalization of which has not yet been possible," the director said.

Jossias Nhate clarified to us that public inspection consists of taking the farming population to participate in the monitoring of the commercial network under the leadership of the sector and with a base in their own methodologies, allowing the public to participate in denouncing and punishing infractors.

During the first 8 months of this year, 174 commercial establishments were inspected, with 53 penalized during that period.

Namibia

National Reconciliation, Cooperation Viewed

MB2412085089 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES
in English 24 Dec 89 p 20

[By Peter Badcock-Walters]

[Text] Many returning SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] exiles have been jolted by the realities of their homeland. While Namibia's economic plight is considerable, it is far from being a ravaged wasteland.

The exiles have returned to a modern, bustling Windhoek shadowed by construction cranes and new high-rise developments and patently unscarred by war.

Conversely, the prospect of a SWAPO victory at the polls has been considered almost exclusively in negative terms by the media, views coloured by SWAPO's incursions of April 1 and much of its pre-election rhetoric.

The events of the weeks following the election have, in fact, placed real question marks behind these stereotyped assumptions, and have raised the "unexpected" prospect of reconciliation, a government of national unity and a series of policy decisions that may confound the sceptics.

The adoption of the 1982 Constitutional Principles in the opening session of the Constituent Assembly—and the nature of Mr Sam Nujoma's new cabinet—are cases in point.

The coming months and years will provide the truth. For now, the people of Namibia are taking a fresh look at one another and beginning to separate fact from fantasy. It is a process that may produce startling revelations on both sides, and reconfirms a signal lesson for South Africa.

It has been fascinating to observe how issues which were life-and-death obstacles only a few weeks ago have since been consigned to the archives, almost instantly.

The rhetoric and language of the pre-election period has been largely replaced with the language of reconciliation and consensus-seeking.

The opening session of the Constituent Assembly and its accompanying ceremonies and committee meetings have been characterised by expressions of goodwill and common purpose.

Old enemies are exploring common ground and discovering that "co-operative language" facilitates unexpected progress and an entry point into one another's real interests.

While suspicions and reservations may long remain, all sides are discovering what conciliatory statements and a change of vocabulary can generate.

The point is particularly pertinent in South Africa's case, and very many Namibians—questioning eyebrows raised—wonder whether South Africa would not find a constituent assembly the answer to its own constitution-building needs.

The concept of voting for such an assembly in Namibia seems to have reduced the high-stake impact of more direct elections for government, even if it turns out to be one and the same in the event.

The Namibian example begs careful monitoring in this regard, offering an opportunity for the nation to nominate its leaders and consign them to the negotiating table to design a common future.

It is clear that the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA] government played a valuable role in preparing Namibian society for change. The gradual erosion of apartheid legislation over a period and the development of a non-racial society cannot be underestimated in terms of bringing the future into focus.

Reversing the point, had the DTA not provided this interim administration the events of the last few months might have been profoundly traumatic for a population unprepared for change.

Movement to any desired future requires a series of process steps. The DTA government, non-racial and committed to democratic nationhood, certainly provided some of these, and created an environment in which South West Africans could cope more readily with their transformation into Namibians.

It is both sobering and inspiring to know that Namibia is already host to more diplomatic missions than South Africa.

Always cosmopolitan with a powerful German flavour, Namibia is on its way to joining the real world. For

South Africa it may well be an appropriate point of interface with both the rest of Africa and the world.

It is also evident that many of the new diplomatic missions in Windhoek are in place to deal as much with South Africa as with Namibia. Given that trade missions based there may have a similar purpose, it is quite possible that Namibia could serve as an important import/export conduit for South Africa—to mutual benefit.

Certainly, judging by the traffic through the office of the Registrar of Companies in Windhoek, South African businessmen have already reached that conclusion.

It is very clear that success in Namibia has the capacity to reduce markedly the process time for change in South Africa; conversely, collapse and chaos will strengthen the hand of the right and can put back change immeasurably.

This view is held by most of the key players in Windhoek—local and international—and underlines their determination to advance reform in South Africa through example.

Linked to the very real economic dependence of Namibia, now and in the future, this makes the connection a powerful one.

South Africa, for her part, will have the opportunity to demonstrate her commitment to Southern African regrowth and interdependence in an area the Soviets have designated a "zone of co-operation".

By adopting the language of reconciliation and closely observing the process of change in action, South Africa can learn a great deal. As a "colonial power" which has invested more per capita than any other in Africa, she has good reason to contribute positively to a society that can materially reflect the spirit of President de Klerk's vision for South Africa.

It could be a kindness repaid by example.

Benin

Civil Servants Ordered To Resume Work by 2 Jan

*AB2712223189 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 27 Dec 89*

[Excerpts] Effective 2 January, the State of Benin will implement the rule: He who does not work has no right to a salary. Indeed, the Permanent Committee of the National Executive Council has just decided at its session today that only a job that has been done effectively shall henceforth be remunerated and that any civil servants who persist in refusing to resume work will no longer be paid. This is the substance of the deliberations of the Permanent Committee of the National Executive Council, which met today in Cotonou. The minister of information and communications, Mr Ousmane Batoko, gives us a summary of the deliberations.

[Begin Batoko recording] [passage omitted] During the session, the Permanent Committee of the National Executive Council adopted a draft decree to be submitted to the Permanent Committee of the National Revolutionary Assembly for its approval for the ratification of the loan agreement signed on 7 December 1989 between the People's Republic of Benin and the Islamic Development Fund, meant to finance the execution of rural primary schools projects. [passage omitted]

Finally, the members of the Permanent Committee of the National Executive Council submitted reports to the committee on the presence at their workplaces of civil servants in their respective departments. After a detailed examination of these reports, the Permanent Committee of the National Executive Council noted that despite the many laudable efforts made by the government with the support of the partners involved in the economic and social development of our country to ensure effective and regular payment of civil servants' salaries, it has been observed that there are continued disruptions in public administration caused by repeated and ill-timed strike actions. This deplorable situation is marked by increasingly prolonged absenteeism within most of the state establishments, whereas the said salary demands are beginning to be fulfilled.

The persistence of this state of affairs can only compromise the measures taken to redress the national economy and to boost production, which can only be achieved through constant and general mobilization of the active forces of the country for work, which is the only means to generate wealth and well-being. In view of these exigencies which now, more than ever, require that each Beninese national observe strict discipline and working standards, the Permanent Committee of the National Executive Council will assume its full responsibility and will guarantee the conditions necessary for the rational implementation of our structural adjustment program. Consequently, effective 2 January 1990, all civil servants must be present at their workplaces and must perform the professional duties for which they are remunerated. Henceforth, it is only the work effectively done which

will be remunerated. This is on the understanding that the salaries of December 1989 as well as the arrears of October, November, and December 1988 have been duly earned and will effectively be paid.

In this respect, firm instructions have been given to all members of the National Executive Council to keep a daily record of work attendance of civil servants under their authority. In any event, any civil servants that persist on the illegal path of refusing to resume work will no longer be paid in the future. Ready for the revolution, the struggle continues! [end recording]

Further on Salary 'Crisis'

*AB2712211789 London BBC World Service
in English 1709 GMT 27 Dec 89*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The authorities in Benin appear to have gotten into something of a tangle in their attempt to pay civil servants their salary arrears. The cash crisis has already led to strikes and public protests, but now the Benin Government's solution threatens to damage the country's economic recovery program, which was worked out in partnership with the World Bank and the IMF. From Porto Novo, Karim Moukanou reports.

[Begin Moukanou recording] Last May and June, when the two Washington-based organizations signed an agreement with Benin, it was understood that the state banking system would be completely overhauled. French banking [words indistinct] and auditors were then dispatched to Cotonou where they (?seized) the Herculean task of clearing ghost bank accounts. For that matter, France and other countries unleashed several billion of African francs to pay small account holders whose assets had been frozen due to cash shortages.

But now, it has been unofficially reported that the government is using that money to pay civil servants' salary arrears. Evidently this is not good news for the future of the state banking system. The impact is already being felt, and development projects are being brought to a halt due to lack of financial resources. The question frequently raised these days in Benin financial circles is this one: If the nation's customs and excise collected 16 million African francs, as of last September, then where has all the money gone? [end recording]

Burkina Faso

Exile in Ghana Denies Coup Plot Involvement

*AB2712175489 London BBC World Service
in English 1615 GMT 27 Dec 89*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The announcement by the authorities in Burkina Faso that they have foiled a coup plot looks like it accords further strains in relations with neighboring Ghana. Two foreigners described as mercenaries have

appeared before the cameras and told of being recruited by a Ghanaian to take part in the plot which was allegedly being masterminded by an exiled Burkinabe officer, Captain Boukary Kabore. Kabore has been living in Ghana ever since he fell out with Burkina's leader, Blaise Compaore, over the killing of Thomas Sankara. Today in Accra, Ben Ephson went to interview Capt Kabore to get his response to the allegations. He telexed us this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] I arrived at Capt Kabore's sparsely furnished home just after he had finished breakfast. I had interviewed him 3 months earlier and as soon as he saw me, he said: Blaise is trying to use me again as a scapegoat for his internal troubles. The 39-year old Kabore, about 6 feet 2 inches tall of slim build and with greying hair, lit a cigar and began. He said he had been living in Ghana for 2 years and during this time, he has never plotted against Blaise Compaore. Capt Kabore said that Blaise Compaore who he described as a criminal, accused him of being involved in every alleged coup plot to try to spoil his name among the Burkinabe people. But Kabore added: Blaise knows that if I was not in Ghana, I would have been plotting against him and there is no way he could have escaped. Ghanaians and Burkinabe people are good neighbors and I do not want to mar that relationship. Kabore asked the people of Burkina Faso to have courage and rise up, because it was their brothers and sisters who are suffering.

In a brief comment, a Ghanaian official described the Burkinabe allegations against Ghana as funny. He said that Capt Kabore had been in the country throughout the period that the Burkinabe authorities alleged that he was leading a plot. Generally, most Ghanaians do not accept the Burkinabe Government's version of events, simply because it is believed that if any Ghanaian had been involved in the conspiracy, then they would have been put on Burkina television. [end recording]

That telex report is from Ben Ephson in Accra.

And Capt Kabore is not the only person to pour cold water on the story of the coup plot in Burkina Faso. Similar views have been expressed by former ministers based in Paris who served under Compaore's predecessor, Thomas Sankara. On the line to Ouagadougou, Robin White asked Alice Mboya if the Burkinabe Government has reacted to opposition skepticism about the coup plot allegations:

[Begin recording] [Mboya:] A response to the accusation has been prepared in the form of a statement—a commentary denying the accusations being made, and is awaiting approval by the Ministry of Information, and it may be broadcast tonight.

[White] And what did they say?

[Mboya] They denied the accusation that this whole coup attempt has been fabricated.

[White] But have they produced any more evidence that there was, in fact, a coup plot?

[Mboya] Oh no, not at all. The authorities do admit that arrests continue to be made, but [word indistinct] they've produced no more evidence.

[White] How many arrests have been made?

[Mboya] The number fluctuates a bit, anywhere between 10 and 50.

[White] And those arrested, where would they be held?

[Mboya] That I am not sure of.

[White] But have the people of Ouagadougou been to work as normal?

[Mboya] Oh yes, the mood here is one of irritation, actually. I think the Burkinabe have just got about enough of these real or fabricated coup attempts. People are just sick and tired of these scenarios, really.

[White] How do you mean? What do they say?

[Mboya] Some believe that there is a real external threat. Some believe that this is something that is preoccupying members of the military, members of the government. It is an internal problem that really does not concern them.

[White] Presumably, there is a good deal of extra security along Ghana's borders.

[Mboya] Several borders were temporarily closed. At this point, I am not sure whether the border with Ghana is open or closed. [end recording]

Joint Session With Morocco Opens 26 Dec

AB2712185089 Ouagadougou Domestic Service
in French 1300 GMT 26 Dec 89

[Excerpt] This morning, the working session of the joint commission of Burkinabe and Moroccan experts opened in the Ambassadors' Room of the Ministry of External Relations. Here is a report by Phillipe Gotta:

[Begin recording] [Gotta] It was in July 1988, during an official visit of the minister of external relations to Rabat, that it was decided that a meeting of experts from the two countries should be immediately planned. The objective was to lay the foundations for a multifaceted and mutually beneficial cooperation between Burkina Faso and the Kingdom of Morocco. The two countries' timetable did not allow them to carry out the decision until today. But, it should be noted, as stated by the secretary general of the Ministry of External Relations, who was representing his minister, the political will to strengthen bilateral relations was reaffirmed several times. Here is what Comrade (Tora Kounte) said.

[(Kounte)] Like Burkina Faso, the Kingdom of Morocco is part of this group of countries called the South and is thus subjected to the unfair global economic system which is characterized by unfair trade practices and the

debt burden. In this regard, our two countries must find the ways and means to strengthen our productive capabilities and trade. There are several fields of cooperation in which we can do so. I will mention trade, water resources, equipment, agriculture, industry, crafts, and vocational training. Concerning the training of cadres, Burkina Faso is grateful to the Moroccan authorities. Since 1988, several dozens of Burkinabe students have been receiving a solid education in Moroccan institutions of higher learning.

According to the Moroccan ambassador to Burkina Faso, if our two governments have decided to strengthen the longstanding ties of friendship and fraternity, it is important that concrete actions which reflect this political decision should be taken. His excellency the ambassador thinks that these actions can be taken through an extended, fruitful, and strong cooperation. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Guinea

Exploitation of Mount Nimba Iron Deposits Planned

AB7712123789 Paris AFP in French 0222 GMT
27 Dec 89

[Excerpt] Conakry, 27 Dec (AFP)—The Guinean Government is about to give the go-ahead for exploitation of iron ore deposits in the Mount Nimba Forest Reserve (southeastern Guinea), it was learned on Monday in Conakry.

According to the conclusions of a meeting of experts held from 18 to 22 December in the Guinean capital, this exploitation is possible without any harm to the vegetation of the forest reserve, which was declared a world patrimony and biosphere reserve in 1980. Experts from Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Guinea, Madagascar, and Niger, who were supported by the French researcher, Maxime Lamotte—a specialist on the region since 1942—suggested, however, the setting up a pilot project.

The Guinean Government is aware of the value of the country's natural resources, as recalled from the proceedings of the ministerial solidarity meeting on Guinea's industrial development. This meeting took place in mid-December in Conakry under the auspices of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization [UNIDO]. Participants were particularly interested in the exploitation of this deposit because of Mount Nimba's high-grade iron ore deposits, which are estimated at 65 or 70 percent. [as received]

The reserve, situated in a remote region along the border with Ivory Coast and Liberia, is an exceptional place for tropical, geographic, and ecological, research because of the rare plant and animal species there. The area contains the last vestiges of the primary forest which formerly covered a large part of West Africa. [passage omitted]

Liberia

Belgium Writes Off 'All' Official Debts

AB2212103089 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 21 Dec 89

[Text] One month following President Doe's announcement of new policies designed to achieve economic recovery in Liberia, the Belgian Government has cancelled all debts owed the Kingdom of Belgium by Liberia for loans made to Liberia by July 1988. [sentence as heard] This was disclosed yesterday at the Ministry of Finance by the Belgian consul general to Liberia, who hand delivered to Finance Minister Emmanuel Shaw a diplomatic note from the Embassy of the Kingdom of Belgium in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire [Ivory Coast].

In view of serious steps taken by the Liberian Government toward structural adjustment, the note stated, Liberia will now be totally exempted from the repayment of 85 million Belgian francs, or approximately \$2.5 million, borrowed in 1984 to purchase an Arab corn mill for the (Butora) corn project in Sinoe County.

Responding, Minister Shaw thanked the Belgian envoy for the consideration so generously given by his country to Liberia, and disclosed that the kind gesture of the government and people of Belgium will be conveyed to the president of Liberia. He further indicated that this would go a long way to strengthen the bilateral relationship between the two countries and expressed the hope that more countries would soon follow the Belgian example.

The finance minister also disclosed that a number of other countries have indicated that Liberia could qualify for additional debt relief based upon the implementation of the economic policy measures announced by the Liberian leader, President Samuel Kanyon Doe. The Belgian debt relief is the latest in a series of positive responses from the international financial community to economic initiatives recently taken by the Liberian Government.

It will be recalled that the IMF has already commended the government and has promised to send a special team of experts within the next 2 weeks to work along with Liberian financial experts in a bid to enhance the early prospects of economic recovery.

Nigeria

Discussions With IMF Begin 27 Dec

AB2812095389 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 27 Dec 89

[Text] Talks have begun in Lagos between officials of the Federal Government and the managing director of the IMF, Mr Michel Camdessus. The IMF chief executive is in the country on a 2-day visit.

Correspondent Emmanuel Emola reports that the talks centered on economic issues and reforms.

[Begin Emola recording] The IMF managing director held the first round of talks with the minister of finance and economic development, Dr Chu Okongwu. He also met with the ministers of health, Prof Olikoye Ransome Kuti; petroleum resources, Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman; and the governor of Central Bank, Alhaji Abdul Kadir Ahmed. Although the meetings were held behind closed doors, it was understood that they focused on economic matters such as the structural adjustment program, debt rescheduling, and the evolution of sound economic programs. Budgetary allocations and problems facing the ministries were discussed with emphasis on health and education sectors. Mr Michel Camdessus is also using the opportunity of the meetings to explain certain IMF concepts to policymakers. He will pay a courtesy call on President Ibrahim Babangida and hold talks with the secretary to the Federal Government, Chief Olu Falae, before leaving for Cameroon and Cote d'Ivoire [Ivory Coast].

According to the special assistant to the IMF chief executive, Mr (Paul Fascon), the three-African-nations tour by Mr Camdessus was aimed at rekindling the confidence of African nations in the IMF. Nigeria's current standby or credit line in the IMF, which amounted to 475 million Special Drawing Rights [SDR] or the equivalent of \$584.25 million, was approved on 3 February this year. It will run till April 1990. The SDR is a form of credit line opened for member countries of the IMF which can be drawn from when a member country desires. As at September this year, Nigeria did not withdraw from its SDR's which was up to the tune of 575 million or the equivalent of \$707.2 million. [amounts as heard] Meanwhile, the signing of the remaining agreements on debt rescheduling between Nigeria and her creditors, arranged before the end of this year, might not take place until next year. This was attributed to certain developments within the Paris Club, to which countries involved in the signing of the debt rescheduling agreement with Nigeria belong. [end recording]

Togo

Finance Minister Announces Fiscal Reforms

AB2312071089 Lome Domestic Service in French
0615 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Text] Parliamentarians of the National Assembly met yesterday at the Rally of the Togolese People Hall to listen to the finance report for the 1990 financial year. Mr Komla Alipui, member of the Central Committee and minister of finance and economy, presented this report to the parliamentarians. Koklo Mawegnan has more details:

[Begin Mawegnan recording] From this report, we learned that the international economic situation has continued to be marked by the debt crisis and that our country is greatly affected by this world economic situation. It is for this reason that the government has embarked upon financial reforms. Thus, as of 1 January 1990, the Togolese Phosphates Office, the Togo Agricultural Products Office, the Lome Autonomous Port, and the National Lotto Company will be subjected to the payment of existing duties. Also, the other state-owned companies will, as of 1 January 1990, be subjected to the same duties. The commencement of payment of these duties will be announced through the press. These measures concern all public enterprises and mixed-economy enterprises that do not enjoy [words indistinct] such as the Togolese Posts and Telecommunications Office; the National Investment Company; ONAP [expansion unknown]; the National Company for the Development of Palm Tree Plantations and Palm Oil Resources; the Togolese Publishing Company; and the Togolese Grains Board.

According to the minister of finance and economy, these reforms are necessary and mandatory as part of the policy of structural adjustment in order to better balance the finances. After presentation of the 1990 budget, our parliamentarians adopted, following some amendments, the draft bill concerning the profession of architect.

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